

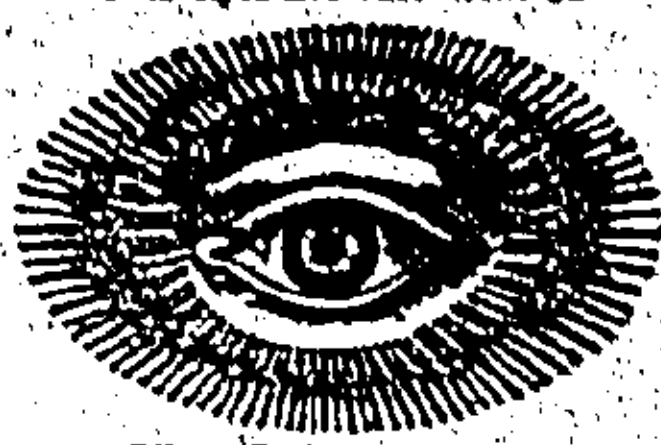
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TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.
Kowloon	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.10	10.00	12.15	1.15	2.35	3.00	4.30	5.45	7.30			
Yuenai	6.49	8.14	8.39	9.19	10.09	12.24	1.24	2.44	3.09	4.39	5.54	7.39			
Shatin	7.01	8.26	8.51	9.31	10.21	12.36	1.36	2.56	3.11	4.41	5.56	7.41			
Taipei Market	7.15	8.40	9.05	9.45	10.35	12.50	1.50	3.10	3.25	4.55	6.10	7.45			
Taipei	7.20	8.45	9.10	9.50	10.40	12.55	1.55	3.15	3.30	5.00	6.15	7.50			
Fanning	7.30	8.55	9.20	10.00	10.50	13.05	2.05	3.25	3.40	5.10	6.25	8.00			
Shamshui	7.35	9.00	9.25	10.05	10.55	13.10	2.10	3.30	3.45	5.15	6.30	8.05			
Shamshui	7.41	9.06	9.31	10.11	11.01	13.16	2.16	3.36	3.51	5.21	6.36	8.11			
Canton	—	12.40	—	5.35	—	—	—	7.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.
Canton	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.30
Shamshui	7.15	8.40	9.05	11.40	—	—	11.55	2.35	4.35	5.45	6.45	7.04	—	—	—
Shamshui	7.25	8.50	9.15	11.50	—	—	12.05	3.05	5.05	6.15	7.15	7.34	—	—	—
Fanning	7.30	8.55	9.20	12.00	—	—	12.15	3.15	5.15	6.25	7.25	7.44	—	—	—
Taipei Market	7.40	9.05	9.30	12.10	—	—	12.25	3.25	5.25	6.35	7.35	7.54	—	—	—
Taipei	7.44	9.09	9.34	12.14	—	—	12.29	3.29	5.29	6.39	7.39	7.58	—	—	—
Shatin	7.57	9.22	9.47	12.27	—	—	12.42	3.42	5.42	6.52	7.52	8.11	—	—	—
Yuenai	8.11	9.36	10.01	12.41	—	—	12.56	3.56	5.56	7.06	8.06	8.25	—	—	—
Kowloon	8.17	9.42	10.07	12.47	—	—	13.02	4.02	6.02	7.12	8.12	8.31	—	—	—

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BIG DOG-RACING LOSSES.

BRITISH SPORTSMEN HIT IN FRANCE.

TOTALISATOR BILL DELAY.

PARIS.
Losses estimated at many thousands of pounds have been sustained by British who have tried to launch greyhound racing in France.

The troubles of the greyhound racing companies are the result of the delay by the Senate in ratifying the Bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies authorizing totalisator betting at dog-racing meetings.

In any event the necessary law cannot be promulgated until the end of the present year or the beginning of 1929.

Strenuous Opposition.
Considerable opposition exists from "horse-racing societies, theatres, music-halls, and cinemas who pay the entertainment tax and claim that the dog racing in the evening with the added attraction of the totalisator would ruin their business."

Meanwhile an army of speculators have scrambled to stake out claims in advance in what they thought would be a gold-producing area. An official in constant touch with the question said:

Thousands of pounds have been spent by speculators in floating prematurely dog-racing companies in France, and in shipping hundreds of greyhounds over here in the hope that the totalisator at dog-racing meetings would be speedily authorized. Many of these speculators have eaten up all their capital, and some of them have sold their dogs and returned to England.

I do not say that greyhound racing will not come, and I am not prepared to say that finally the Senate will refuse to authorize the totalisator at dog-racing meetings, but it will not do so until the undesirable speculators have been eliminated by a process of exhaustion. This is the policy which is being pursued, and it is just as well that the fact should be known.

BERLIN FAILURE.

PUBLIC NOT INTERESTED IN THE SPORT.

BERLIN.
The company which organized greyhound racing at the Olympia track here has had to abandon the attempt to interest the Berlin public in this form of sport. The racing has ceased.

The chief cause of the failure is the refusal of the German authorities to allow official betting at the races, and without the totalisator the German public could not be attracted.

Another company is bravely continuing greyhound racing at the Post Stadium, which is more accessible than Olympia, but there is only one meeting a week. About 1,000 persons paid admission to the chief seats at 3d. a head at the last meeting.

The view is expressed by a writer in the Berliner Zeitung that in the long run this company will also have to shut down because there is no hope that the authorities will give way and permit the establishment of the "tote."

On the other hand, the view is expressed that if the racing can be kept going for a year the authorities may regard it as genuine sport and concede the right to the "tote" as at horse racing.

The Berlin experience would seem to show that without betting greyhound racing has no attraction for the public.

BABY BURIED ALIVE?

SAVED BY YOUTH WHO HEARD ITS CRIES.

MONTREAL.
When Mrs. Bertha Lehoucq, aged 40, was charged at Sarnia Police Court with the attempted murder of her ten-days-old infant daughter it was alleged that she first administered carbolic acid to the infant and then buried it alive in a shallow excavation on an Indian reservation.
Seven witnesses were called, including police officers, a physician and a nurse, and Lawrence Williams, an Indian youth who heard the cries of the infant and saved it.
The woman was returned to custody to await trial at the Supreme Court sitting in September.

A CITY BATHED IN LIGHT.

BERLIN BID TO RIVAL PARIS.

OCTOBER SPECTACLE FOR TOURISTS.

The attractions of Berlin night life have never appeared to the post-war tourist so strongly as those of Paris or Vienna, and in October next a determined effort will be made by the Berlin authorities to outbid other cities in spectacle and gaiety.

By arrangement with numerous shop-keepers, states Berlin, will be to be "plunged into a sea of light" for one week during the month. Shops are to be brilliantly illuminated by the addition of numerous new electric lights.

As many as 900 searchlights are to be placed in various parts of the city, and will be turned on prominent buildings and monuments such as the Reichstag, the Cathedral, and the Brandenburg Gate.

Gas torches are also to be employed at various points to make the city on October nights as light as day.

It is hoped that the spectacle of Berlin "bathed in a sea of light" will prove a great attraction and will induce numerous foreign visitors to come to the German capital and to compare favorably its night life with that of Paris.

RIGHT TO WORK TEST CASE.

MEN'S STORIES OF BEING FORCED TO JOIN UNION.

An action was brought before Mr. Justice Maugham, by the Attorney-General, at the request of Mr. Herbert Hildesley, of the Birkenhead Corporation, of which he is a member. The action arose out of resolutions passed by the committee of the corporation and confirmed by the latter in June and July 1927, requiring their employees to be members of trade unions. The Attorney-General asked for a declaration that the resolutions were unlawful and for an injunction to restrain the corporation from enforcing or acting upon them.

Mr. Arthur E. Stafford, an electrician, said he was engaged by the corporation electricity department and joined the National Union of Electricians, Firemen and Electrical Workers. Soon afterwards he was approached by the local secretary of the Electrical Trades Union, and later a messenger from Mr. Spencer, the borough electrical engineer, told him he was dismissed.

After seeing the secretary of the National Union, he (Stafford) applied for reinstatement. Mr. Spencer said the electricity committee of the corporation had decided that only E.T.U. men must be employed. He thereupon joined the E.T.U. and on applying to Mr. Spencer again he was re-engaged and was still working for the corporation.

Answering Sir Henry Slesser for the corporation, Mr. Stafford admitted that until the union officials came to him nobody on behalf of the corporation said anything about his belonging to a trade union. "But it was put about," he said, "that if you were not a member of a union you would never get a job."

"Union Men Only"

Mr. Robert Fenton, an electrician, said that on August 18th, 1927, he applied to the corporation electricity department for work, and was asked if he belonged to a trade union. He said that he did not, but was willing to join one. The official then replied, "I have orders from the chief engineer that only union men must be employed."

For the defence, Sir Henry Slesser said the corporation had never threatened and did not now threaten to act upon the resolutions. He agreed that if they had done so it would have been unlawful. They admitted they had now no right to insist upon their employees being trade unionists, though at the time the resolutions were passed there was nothing to prevent them from limiting employment under them to members of trade unions.

Evidence was given that notices relating to the resolutions were posted in the departments, and after the passing of the Act were taken down on the instructions of the town clerk.
The hearing was adjourned.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

Today.

(August 23rd.)

Race Club General Meeting, 5.15 p.m., City Hall (Old Chamber of Commerce Room).

Queen's Theatre: "Thanks for Buggy Ride" also at 9.30, Cherie Valentine and Tomasita Birdwell.

World Theatre: "The Circus."

Star Theatre: "Million Dollar Handicap."

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Principal Mails—Inward: Europe via Suez (Sardapan); Europe via Siberia (Philoctetes).

Friday.

(August 24th.)

Auction Sale: William Powells remainder of stock and fittings by Messrs. Lammerts, 10.30 a.m.

Christian Fellowship Meeting Helena May Institute 10 a.m.

Baseball: Junior Division: South China v. Y.M.C.A.

H.K.V.D.C. Swimming Sports V.B.C., 9 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Thanks for Buggy Ride" also at 9.30, Cherie Valentine and Tomasita Birdwell.

World Theatre: "The Circus."

Star Theatre: "Million Dollar Handicap."

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Principal Mail: Outward: Europe via Siberia (Linan), 12.30 p.m.

Saturday.

(August 25th.)

Auction Sale: William Powells.

Lawn Bowls: Division I: Kowloon C.C. v. Kowloon Dock, Kowloon Bowling G.C. v. Taihook.

Division II: Yacht Club v. Kowloon Bowling G.C. East Point v. Civil Service, Taihook v. Kowloon C.C., Craigengower v. Berridge.

Baseball: Exhibition Game: Shanghai Chinese v. South China Dragons, 5 p.m. Senior Division: Hong Kong Baseball Club v. Filipino Club. Junior Division: St. Joseph's v. Kioras, 9 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Thanks for Buggy Ride" also at 9.30, Cherie Valentine and Tomasita Birdwell.

World Theatre: "The Circus."

Star Theatre: "Million Dollar Handicap."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

Principal Mail: Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Kashima Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday.

(August 26th.)

12th Sunday after Trinity.

Baseball: Junior Division, South China Scouts v. China Athletics, 4 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Evening Clothes."

World Theatre: "Finger Prints" at 5.15 and 9.30, other houses Chinese Drama "The Knight of the Burning Temple."

Star Theatre: "The Potters."

Principal Mails—Inward: Europe via Negapatam, papers only (Japan).

Monday.

(August 27th.)

Sale of Crown Land: New Kowloon Inland Lots Nos. 1151, 1152 and 2133, 3 p.m.

Auction Sale: William Powells.

Baseball: Junior Division: South China v. St. Joseph's, 5.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Evening Clothes."

World Theatre: "Finger Prints" at 5.15 and 9.30, other houses Chinese Drama "The Knight of the Burning Temple."

Star Theatre: "The Potters."

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday.

(August 28th.)

Queen's Theatre: "Love Me and the World is Mine."

World Theatre: "Whispering Smith" at 5.15 and 9.30, other houses Chinese Drama "The Knight of the Burning Temple."

Star Theatre: "Mannequins."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Principal Mail: Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Chenoncauz), 2.30 p.m.

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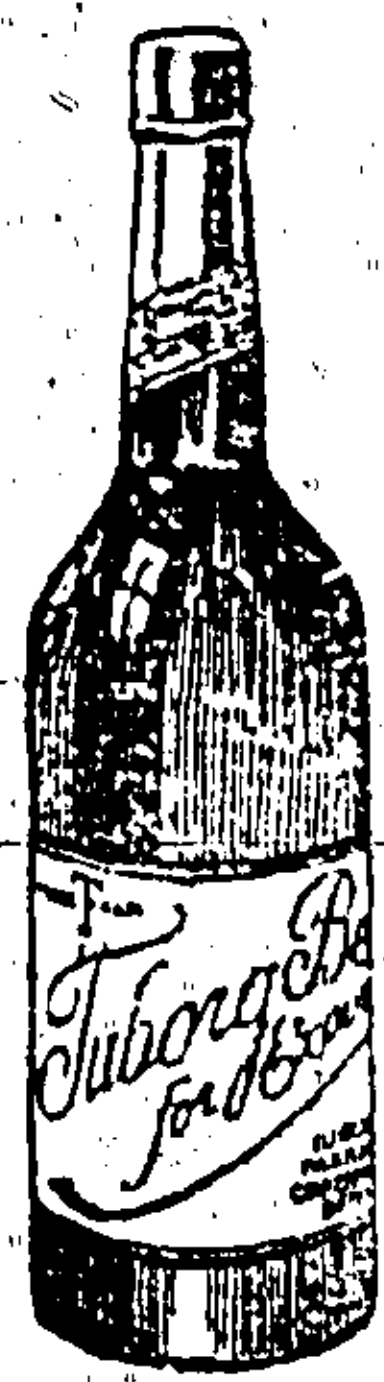
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WORK—A BLESSING OR A CURSE?

SOME OF THE THINGS THAT MAKE IT WORTH
WHILE.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TRENCHES.

[BY THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE, D.D., DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.]

When our first parents were driven out of Paradise Adam is believed to have remarked to Eve:

"My dear, we live in an age of transition." The chief feature of the change was that henceforth Adam and his descendants had to work for their living.

Was this really a punishment? There are still a few isles of the Lotus Eaters, where food grows wild. Their inhabitants have remained savages. Kingsley in his "Water Babies" condemns those who have migrated from the land of Hard-Work to the land of Ready-Made to a still heavier fate—they climb up their ancestral tree and become apes once more. Carlyle, in deeper tones, exclaims: "Blessed is he who has found his work. Let him seek no other blessedness."

Many others have said the same thing. To put it at its lowest, hard work keeps us out of mischief. "A man is seldom so harmlessly occupied," said Dr. Johnson, "as when he is making money."

Those Who Talk Loudest.

Some Christians have felt it to be a difficulty that Christ says so little about the blessing of work. The German Pietists tried to make out that though the Gospels are silent on the subject, Jesus must have been really the best carpenter, the best shoemaker, the best judge, and so on, who ever lived. They meant well, but in truth it is not easy to find the modern ideal of efficiency in the Gospels. And at least one terrific worker, the great scholar Harnack, has been honest enough to say: "There is a great deal of hypocritical twaddle talked about work. Three-fourths of it and more is nothing but stupefying toil, and the man who really works hard shares the poet's aspirations as he looks forward to evening: 'Head, hands and feet rejoice: the work is done.' I have found (he adds) that the people who talk loudest about the pleasure of work are not very laborious themselves."

Civilisations have hitherto been based on the assumption that people in general will not work unless they are either bribed or threatened. Ambition is a motive for the few only, for ambition is either the luxury of the happy or the anodyne of the wretched. In a slave-state the alternative for the majority is "Work or be whipped." Under competitive "industrialism" it is "Work or starve."

Long Hours And Small Rewards.

And yet this is not and never has been a true estimate of human nature. At all times and in all places there have been men and women who have worked neither for fear nor favour, but because they love either their work or their fellow men or their God. In every society there is a large number of citizens who preserve civilisation from the corruption which corrodes every institution, the members of which work unwillingly, for fear of punishment or hope of reward. There are traditions of disinterested service in some professions. Soldiers in war time undergo every kind of hardship and incur the greatest risks for a bare pittance. It was a commonplace ten years ago to say that if the spirit of the trenches could be imported into civil life, our social problems would easily be solved.

There are other professions in which there is a high standard of professional honour. We cannot imagine public school masters striking in the middle of a term, or doctors during an epidemic. Scholars and men of science would never consent to an eight-hour day; they work for much more than eight hours, for rewards which are sometimes too small to be calculated. Perhaps, like Harnack, they are glad when the day's work is over; but for all that their work is really their play, and their play mere recreation, grudgingly accepted for the sake of health. Life would be intolerable to them if they were forbidden to work, and to work harder than any wage-earner is allowed to work.

Work For The Love Of It.

Besides this there are very many persons in every class of life (for I am not claiming superiority for the class to which I happen to belong) who habitually work as if they loved it, without attempting to reckon whether they are taking out of the common stock a full equivalent for what they put in. We find such men and women in every rank, in every trade and business. They are the salt which keeps society from putrefaction; they are also those who find happiness in their work.

If this is true, what are we to say to such tirades as the following, which I quote from a socialist newspaper. "I will not name the writer; he is a man who ought to have known much better." "Do not

let any of us be blind to the fact that most men and women simply hate the ordinary forms of labour, and flee from manual labour as from the plague as soon as opportunity offers. The cant which the politicians, parsons and others are always preaching, that labour is a blessed thing, is a lie. God and nature gave men brains for the purpose of easing life and making our sojourn on earth, not a time of worry and discomfort, but of peace and happiness." So Mr. Bertrand Russell, quoted in Dr. Jack's "Constructive Citizenship," says: "It is very rare that a man has any spontaneous impulse to the work which he has to do. He works for the sake of the pay. The best we can hope for is to diminish the amount. Four hours' boredom a day is a thing which most people could endure without damage."

Deadly Teaching.

This kind of teaching seems to me absolutely deadly, even apart from the fact that our foreign rivals have no objection to eight hours' "boredom." I think we should find our twenty hours of untrammelled leisure a good deal more boring than the four hours of work, even if the four hours were spent, as my first quotation suggests, in cursing and swearing and thinking of the way to the nearest cinema or public-house. No healthy civilisation can ever be reared on a foundation of devilised work.

The error seems to be largely in substituting the ideal of "happiness," most basely conceived as freedom from discomfort and frivolous mental excitation, for the joy of creative work in great things or in small, which is equally natural to man. Dr. Jack quotes the inscription on a Mohammedan astrolabe, more than a thousand years old, as an example of the spirit of a good craftsman. "This astrolabe is the work of Hussein Ali, mechanic and mathematician and servant of the Most High God."

This mechanic found his pride and happiness in what he did when he was on duty, not on what he did when he was off duty.

Difficulties Create Interest.

What are the things that make work pleasant, and what are the things that make it disagreeable? Putting aside the question of remuneration, which is outside the work itself, the first requisite is that the work shall be interesting. This may seem an impossible requirement, but I do not think it is so. Whenever we put all our energies into our work, it becomes interesting. When I was a young man, the Headmaster of Eton commissioned me to write a Latin Grammar for the upper forms of the school. There are few who would say that the niceties of Latin syntax—the forms of the conditional sentence and the rules of *oratio obliqua*—are an interesting subject; but I became quite keen about them before I had finished. Whenever there are difficulties to be solved interest is easily awakened. But no doubt there must be also the conviction that the work is worth doing. Nobody ought to be set to the making of useless luxuries, in which the toil of weeks may be consumed in an hour; such tasks are degrading, however well they may be paid.

Third comes the delight of creating something which we believe to be beautiful, or know to be useful—the joy of good craftsmanship, which I am afraid is threatened by all-pervading machinery and mass-production.

Where There Is Love.

Last and most important is love or goodwill. Within the family there is an immense amount of unpaid labour, sweetened by affection. In professions which evoke and demand loyalty, such as the Army and the Church, men shrink from no sacrifice and keep no accounts of giving and taking. Where there is no love and loyalty between employers and employed, but only what Carlyle calls the cash nexus, there is sure to be endless friction.

Labour is distasteful, not only when it is inadequately paid, but when the workman thinks that his work is being wasted; when it is so far mechanised that it is not work for an intelligent man; and, above all, when the mind is poisoned by envy and hatred.

If I am right, the social problem is more psychological than political or economic. Legitimate discontent with the conditions of labour ought to be remedied, even at the cost of diminished production. But the preachers of class enmity and the worst enemies of society, and the preachers of love and loyalty and goodwill are its best friends. The duty of the Church towards industrialism is indirect, but none the less important. Its message may be summed up in the words, "The Kingdom of God is not eating and drinking, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost."

Accept this, and most of our difficulties will soon adjust themselves.

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London, July 28th.

Every man in the railway services of England and Scotland, from the chairmen and directors of the four great companies down to the youngest porter at the smallest country station, will receive in future, for a year at least, 2½ per cent.—8d. in the pound—less on his salary or wages.

That was the sensational agreement reached yesterday between the companies and the three railway trade unions at a conference in the Midland Grand Hotel, London. The "cut" is accepted because all grades of railwaymen are willing to help the companies in the battle against declining revenue.

£2,650,000 Saving.

No fewer than 680,000 men will be affected by the reduction in pay, writes the Labour correspondent of the *Daily Express*. Their sacrifice will save the companies approximately £2,650,000 in a full twelve months as a partial offset to the fall in receipts, which this year will be nearly £2,000,000 less than last year.

Signatures were set to the agreement at the hotel meeting by the general managers or senior officials of the companies, and the chief officials of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association.

Ratification has to be given by a delegate conference of each union, but this is a matter of form, for the full executives of the unions were present at the negotiations and supported the treaty.

A similar cut of 2½ per cent. is to be made in the wages of the railway shopmen—the 100,000 people engaged in the construction and repair works of each company—but as a compensation the companies are to resume full-time working in the shops wherever possible, or where full time would bring about dismissals a five-day week will be put into operation.

Four-Day Week.

At the present time most of the railway shops are working only a four-day week, so that the shopmen, although they give the 2½ per cent. back to the companies, get a better bargain.

"I have no hesitation in saying," declared Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., political secretary to the National Union of Railwaymen, at the close of the conference, "that, difficult and delicate as have been previous negotiations, I look on this settlement as the best ever made."

"It is historic, and must play a great part in the future relationships of Capital and Labour. The railway companies placed their difficulties before a body of trade unions, who were faced from the first day of the negotiations with the knowledge that they would have to recommend their men to accept a wage reduction."

"The trade unions showed they were not unmindful of their responsibilities. The whole of the standard conditions of the railwaymen, which have taken years to obtain, remain intact. What is more important, hundreds of thousands of railwaymen, who are today working four days a week—and some less—have the consolation of knowing that every grade in the railway service has made a contribution towards the common agreement."

"Human Side."

"That is the great human side of this settlement. It cannot be over-emphasised. Above all, the trade unions and the railway companies recognise their mutual responsibilities. That is a triumph for British common sense."

Mr. John Bromley, M.P., secretary to the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, said that the new agreement was a "good one" having regard to all the circumstances. The executive of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen have gone rather further than the agreement. They have decided that, when on union business receiving pay from the union, they will hand back 2½ per cent. of that pay rather than be better off than their mates who are on the footplate. The officials of the union have made a cut in their salaries of 2½ a week.

Points In Agreement.

Points in the agreement between the companies and the unions are:—

Deductions are to start from August 18th, 1928, and the agreement which is to remain in force for a year, will afterwards be terminable on three months' notice from either side.

All other proposals for wages reductions or for an alteration in working conditions and hours are to remain in abeyance.

Members of the staff of the Railway Clearing House will come within the scope of the agreement, and also the staff of joint lines. (Continued at foot of next column.)

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 22nd, 1928.

R. & S. Banks	\$1,390 sel.
Do., London	\$1,371 nom.
Chartered Banks	\$227 buy.
Merchants Banks, A. & S.	\$238 nom.
Do., U.	\$214 nom.
P. & O. Banks	\$297 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$77 buy.
Overland Insurance	\$655 nom.
Union Insurance	\$334 buy.
North China Ins.	\$144 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$350 nom.
China Underwriters	\$31 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$250 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$750 buy.
Douglases	\$384 nom.
H.K. Steamboats	\$28 buy.
H.K. Tugs	\$3 nom.
Indo-China (Freight)	\$35 buy.
Do. (Def.)	\$70 nom.
Shell Transport	\$110 buy.
Waterboats	\$30 buy.
Benguet	\$2.15 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	\$5/- nom.
Lan-hai (combined)	\$11 sel.
Do. (single)	\$12 sel.
S. S. Explorations	\$12.25 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$1 nom.
Kaucho	\$4.87 sel.
Tonghai Mining	\$17.6 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$13 1/4 buy, 135 sa.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$37 sa.
China Provident	\$5.40 buy.
Hongkong	\$1.58 nom.
New Engineering	\$1.5 nom.
Shanghai Docks	\$1.100 nom.
Ewo Cottons	\$1.81 buy.
Oriental Cottons	\$1.81 buy.
S'hai Cottons (old)	\$1.81 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1.81 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$3.70 sel.
H.K. Lands	\$3.02 sel.
Shanghai Lands	\$1.123 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$14.55 buy.
H.K. Realities	\$77 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$23.30 buy, 2 div.
Peak Tram (old)	\$13 buy.
Do. (new)	\$5 sel.
Star Farms	\$4.41 nom.
China Lights (old)	\$11.85 sa.
Do. (new)	\$11.85 buy, 111 sa.
Do. (1928 issue)	\$11.40 nom.
H.K. Electric (old)	\$50 sel, 49 1/4 sa.
Do. (new)	\$48 sel.
Macao Electric	\$282 buy.
Telephones	\$8.20 nom.
China Buses	\$11.11 buy.
Singapore Tractors	\$10.6 buy.
Do. (Pref.)	\$17.6 buy.
China Sugars	\$3 sel.
Malayan Sugars	\$18 sa.
Canton Loe	\$33 sel.
Cements (combined)	\$9.20 buy, 9.40 sel.
Do. (old)	\$8 sel.
Do. (new)	\$11 sel.
H.K. Bopes (old)	\$6.35 nom.
Do. (new)	\$6.35 nom.
United Asbestos	\$5 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$4.12 buy.
Walsons	\$14.1 buy, 11.90 sel.
Der A Wings	\$0.50 nom.
Lane Crawfords	\$22 nom.
Mackintoshes	\$20 nom.
Sinceres	\$9.1 buy.
Wm. Fowells	\$2.10 buy.
H.K. Amusements	\$251 buy.
H.K. Constructions	\$1.40 nom.
Bque. Ladae G. Bonds	\$4.4 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	6% prev. buy, buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 21th.	
Paris	124.80
Brussels	34.89
Amsterdam	12.105
Berlin	20.37
Copenhagen	18.19
Vienna	34.425
Helsingfors	192
Lisbon	2.7/3
Bucharest	793
Buenos Aires	47.13/32
New York	4.85 5/10
Geneva	25.20
Milan	92.80
Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	18.19
Prague	164
Madrid	20.18
Athens	375
Rio	5.29/32
Bombay	1/5 15/16
Yokohama	1/10 7/32
Shanghai	2/34
Hong Kong	2/04
Silver (spot)	27 1/2
Silver (forward)	27 1/2

SOUTH SEA CANNERIES.

FII SUPPLIES FOR SAMOA AND TONGA.

SUVA, Fiji.

The Hon. H. Marks reports that his newly established meat canning factory at Tova in Viti Levu Bay is getting into its stride, and the canned goods have entered into local consumption throughout the colony.

It is likely that if supplies of cattle will allow, the products of Tova will be sent to Samoa and Tonga, where already Suva biscuits have secured a high place in public esteem.

The railway companies and the three unions who signed the agreement are to seek the assent of other unions to similar deductions being made in the pay of their members. This covers the members of craft unions employed in the railway shops.

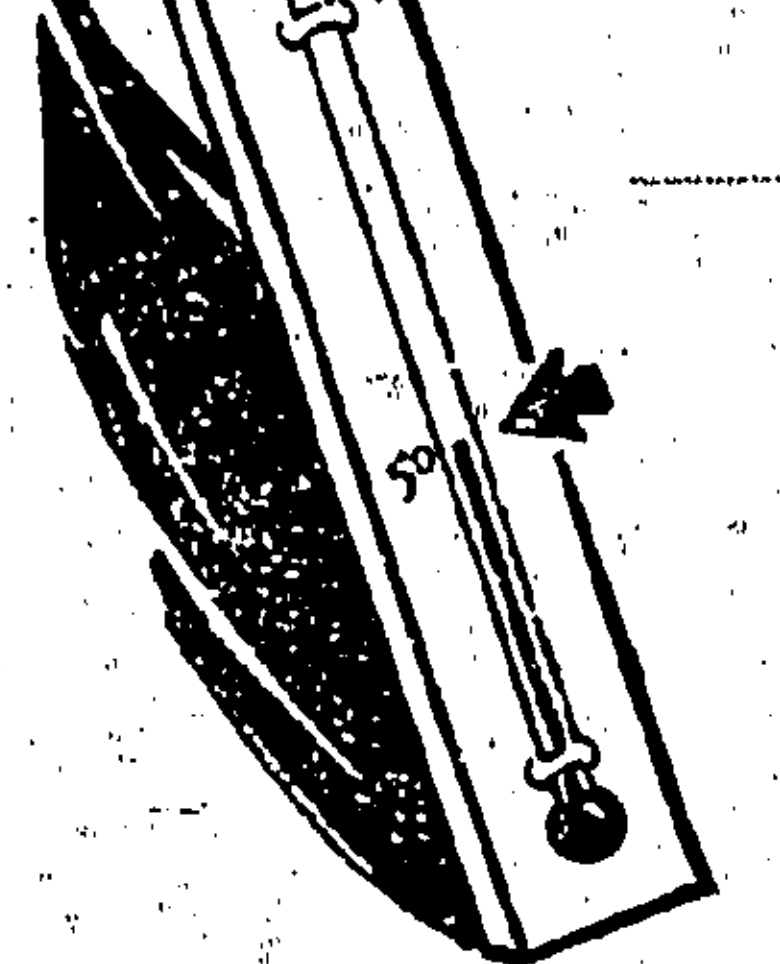
The superannuation scheme is not affected by the agreement. When the agreement is terminated the existing machinery for settling any proposals for altering pay or conditions will be brought into operation.

Pimples Used To Burn Like Fire Cuticura Healed

"Pimples broke out all over my face and caused disfigurement for about two or three months. My skin was very rough, and at night the pimples used to burn like fire, causing me to lose sleep. The trouble kept getting worse so that I did not know what to do and I did not like people to see my face in that state. I first tried one thing and then another but the trouble got no better. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I got relief so purchased more, which completely healed me." (Signed) Stanley Harding, 88, Speedwell Terr., Staveley, Derby, Eng.

Clear the pores of impurities by daily use of Cuticura Soap, with touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed to soothe and heal. Cuticura Talcum is fragrant and refreshing. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For mail orders with price, write to J. C. Cuticura, Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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If it shows less than fifty degrees, constantly, your food is fairly well protected from the bacteria of decay.

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ENGINEERING DEPT.

4th Floor, Exchange Building. Telephone: Central 873.

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[L.P.S.]

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HENRY B. WALTHALL, ALBERT CONTI
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Saloon	\$1,600	\$1,715
Fabric Saloon	\$1,600	\$1,715

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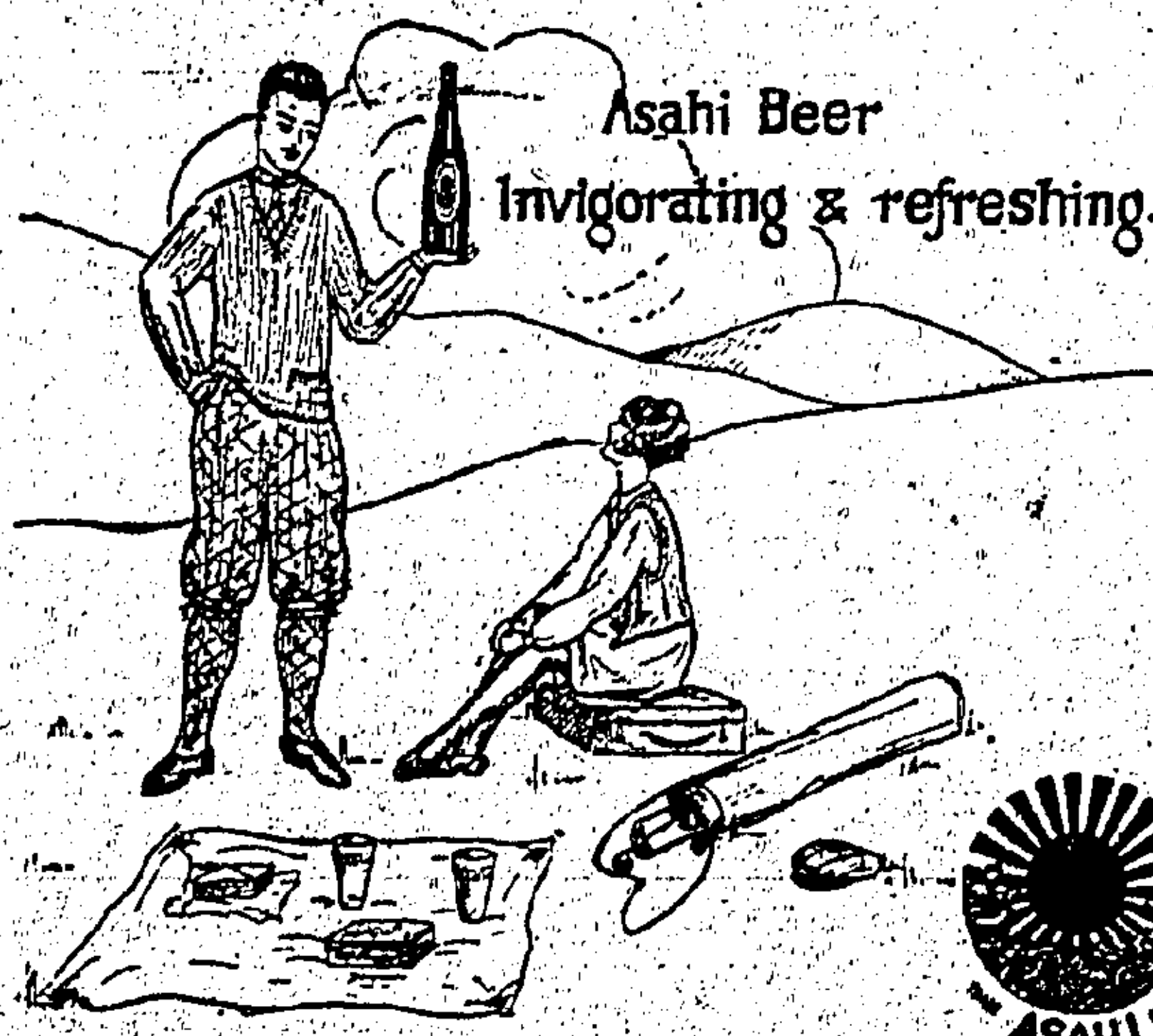
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[A.R.B.15]



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MITSUBISHI KAISHA LTD.
HONG KONG.

WHAMPOA PORT DEVELOPMENT.

PLANS ARE AGAIN REVIVED.

TO COST ABOUT \$20,000,000.

SOME FEATURES OF THE PROBLEM.

Mr. Li Lu Chao, the recently appointed Acting Director General of the Whampoa Port Development Company, is fast developing a grasp on affairs of that institution, says the *Canton Gazette*.

It will be recalled that the development of Whampoa as a deep sea port was first mooted in the days of 1925. The large numbers of strikers who migrated to Canton from Hong Kong undertook to build the road, known as Chung Shan Road, from Canton to Whampoa, and this was completed in quick time. The road is twenty feet wide, and, starting from Tungshan, runs alongside the railway for about four miles, then branches off to Yuchu, the locality opposite Whampoa. The road has a total length of approximately twelve miles, and is well constructed.

After the completion of this road, the Whampoa scheme was halted for some time, a variety of causes and circumstances combining to arrest progress of the plan.

Many plans for the building of the port were designed, but no definite one was settled on and even to-day, it is not decided how the port is to be built. But this state of affairs will not continue long. Under the driving force of Director General Li investigations are being pursued vigorously, and very interesting developments are promised.

Big Project.

That the building of Whampoa into a commercial port, the gateway to Southern China, of easy access by deep sea ships, is a gigantic undertaking is not lost sight of, but the magnitude of the project does not in the least daunt the youthful Mr. Li.

The latest expert authority consulted advised that the whole port can be built for not more than about twenty million dollars. This opinion was based on an examination of maps and charts of the locality, and is, of course, dependent on the accuracy of the information disclosed by the charts. The building of the port and the dredging and deepening of the waterways to provide deep water channels for the passage of big ships present no insuperable difficulties, and the complete project should be finished in about three years.

During the next few weeks a trip to Whampoa will probably be made by eminent experts whose advice has been sought, and a definite scheme for the laying out of the port will very likely be submitted. The reader may well ask where is the money to come from, to finance this project. Mr. Li was not disposed to talk on this part of the problem, but there are grounds for the belief that he has several ingenious schemes up his sleeve for raising the necessary funds, and these plans of his have nothing to do with loan flotations, bonds, or taxation.

Easy Access.

Just off Whampoa, there is a minimum depth of 24 feet at low tides, amply sufficient for the passage of the largest vessels that now make Hong Kong a port of call. The locality where it is proposed to construct the port is a bare five miles from the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and it would be an easy matter to run a branch line from this railway. There would then be two means of communication with Canton, by rail and by road. While the port of Whampoa grows as one end of the road, it is practically a certainty that the Tungshan re-

sidential areas will extend and develop along the Chung Shan Road at the Canton end, and this road, with the territory it runs through, seems destined to become one of the most important features of South China.

Canton needs a seaport badly; she also needs plenty of room for growth. Whampoa, and the territory in between, is the logical answer. The Chinese people are fast appreciating the benefits conferred by living in dust-free surroundings, with plenty of fresh air; Tungshan's rapid growth is proof of this realisation. The Chung Shan Road opens up areas that would serve ideally as residential suburbs, and the next few years may see the limits of Canton city extended far beyond their present positions. Development along the Chung Shan Road will naturally promote interest in the Whampoa scheme, and with the present regime at the helm of affairs a remarkable transformation of this part of Kwangtung territory may be expected within the space of the next few years.

Deep Sea Outlet Must Come.

At an interview granted to a representative of the *Gazette* Director General Li said that although this part of China was a rich industrial quarter, Kwangtung possessed no deep sea outlet, consequently although trade is already on a huge scale, the volume is not what it should be. The lack of an outlet is throttling trade and cramping development. A deep sea port for Canton is bound to come in future years; why not build one now? Why wait? There is nothing to lose and everything to gain in pushing ahead the building of a sea outlet for Canton, where ocean-going ships can berth and maintain direct communication with other countries of the world.

Effect On Hong Kong.

Asked what he thought would be the effect on Hong Kong when Whampoa was developed, Mr. Li gave as his opinion that Hong Kong would not suffer in any way, and the only effect would be a beneficial one. He said the building of Whampoa would improve relations between Canton and Hong Kong. There would be no necessity for trade to pass through middlemen's hands in Hong Kong, consequently there would be no opportunity for misunderstanding and friction between the people of the two ports. In past days friction was engendered over differences in the commercial world, and mutual distrust and hatred existed practically continuously to a greater or lesser degree. With the elimination of Hong Kong as a port of handling, there would be no friction, and friendship would, therefore, come in. Such things as the strike of 1925 would never again be experienced, and peace and harmony would prevail between the two ports.

Director General Li Lu Chao is a member of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Government, and also a member of the Standing Committee of the same Council. He was associated with the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen since the early days of the Revolution, and for upwards of eight years acted as the private secretary to Dr. Sun. Until the recent reorganisation of the Provincial Government Mr. Li was the Commissioner of the Department of Industry, which department, under his able guidance, contributed materially towards the promotion of native industries.

AFFORESTATION IN KWANGTUNG.

FOREIGN EXPERT ENGAGED.

\$10,000 GRANT.

General Wong Ying Yu, the Rehabilitation Commissioner for the Northern Region is paying considerable attention to the problem of afforestation, as part of the rehabilitation program for the region over which he has charge. Practically the whole of this region abounds in rich forests, but owing to lack of knowledge on the part of the natives, indiscriminate felling is the order of the day and there is tremendous waste and damage in the production of firewood. The term conservation is unknown, and as long as trees exist that can be turned into firewood, little thought is given to the conservation of the forests. It is learned that a foreign professor in the Chungshan Univer-

sity, a forestry expert, has been invited to become the Director of Afforestation for the Northern Region. Under the scheme mapped out by this professor, it is planned to establish model forests in each district, each to be of some three hundred acres in area. In these model forests, the latest methods in the caring of the trees and the conservation of supply will be put into practice so that the natives will have opportunity of learning how to make the most of this form of natural wealth with which their region is so richly endowed. It was but recently that General Wong Ying Yu was given an appropriation of ten thousand dollars by the government for the purpose of promoting and improving the lumber industry. With this money, General Wong proposes to establish a forest three thousand acres in extent in the neighbourhood of Shikwan as the first of the experimental forests. The other plantations will be started as circumstances permit.

COAL IN KWANGTUNG.

MINE TO BE RE-OPENED?

BIG POSSIBILITIES.

In a district known as Kuo Yeh Tung, in the northern part of Kwangtung, there are extensive coal deposits so situated as to be easily worked. In the year 1910 a company secured permission from the Canton Government to mine these coal deposits, and their operations progressed until they were producing an output of five hundred tons per day. The quality of the coal was found to be fully the equal of the best foreign imported coals, and it was said that if transport facilities were simplified by connecting up with the Yuet Han Railway, and the quantity of machinery and labour employed increased, an output of three thousand tons per day could easily be reached.

Bandits Cause Stoppage.

That mining company kept up operations for one year only, then suffered a series of interruptions caused by bandit raids, interspersed with molestation by the military, and these interferences took on such a serious complexion that operations had to be suspended. No suitable opportunity has since occurred to warrant the resumption of work on the mine, and the company was compelled to go into liquidation, disclosing an extremely heavy loss as a result of the constant raids by bandits. The mine property however has of late years been guarded by a company of soldiers.

Under the program of reconstruction and rehabilitation that Marshal Li has initiated in this province, this coal mine has come in for much attention, and the authorities have been earnestly considering the problem of re-opening it. The present movement to sever economic relations with the Japanese has given added impetus to the plans for again working the mine. At present practically all the coal that is imported into Kwangtung comes from Japan, and with the desire to cease dealing with Japan, prominent industrialists who have been devoting much thought to this mine are reported to be forming a company to buy the property and equipment from the old company.

Re-opening.

An investigating party was sent to the mine area to examine the mining property, and following the report and valuation turned in, negotiations are said to be under way for the re-opening of the mine. Survey of the surrounding country has also been made, and it is possible that transportation may be so improved as to permit of the rapid and easy transport of the coal to Canton.

Expert opinion is to the effect that from two to three months will be required to prepare the mining machinery and transport system for use.

MONARCHY FOR POLAND?

PILSUDSKI THE NATIONAL IDOL.

WARSAW, July 7th.

Poland is rife with rumours that the republic will soon be overthrown and a monarchy established with the warrior statesman and national idol Pilsudski wearing the crown.

The monarchistic flame, which has been burning rather low the last two years, flared brightly when the Marshal resigned his Premiership and gave an interview to the press stating as his reason for the step that the present Constitution was full of faults and that he was unable longer to endure seeing the way the nation was governed by an incompetent Parliament. It is believed that as soon as Pilsudski returns from his rest cure in Hungary he means to take affairs into his own hands, as he did in May two years ago, and force a new constitution on the government, cutting down the power of Parliament to a point where it will be merely a nominal body and investing dictatorship in the hands of one person, the first one being the warrior himself.

Government Split On The Issue.

The Government bloc in Sejm, created by Pilsudski himself, has split over the issue. The Radical wing wants the Republic maintained at all costs and the present Constitution enforced. The Conservative wing, which is equally strong, openly says there is no room in the Government bloc for (Continued on next column).

He Swept Her Off Her Feet!

LAURA LA PLANTE

In

"Thanks for the Buggy Ride"

With

GLENN TRYON

TRIXIE FRAGANZA

And A Great Comedy Cast

Directed by

WILLIAM SEITER

Laura's funniest picture starts with "a buddy ride" on a delivery truck—and after that it is laughs galore to the great climax!

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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

Special Added Attraction

At 8.20 Only

The Famous Juvenile Dancers

MISS CHERRIE VALENTINE & MISS TOMASITA BIRDWELL
In Another New Series of Modern & Eccentric Dances

The thumping, bumping little man in the supreme comedy of the screen!

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

"The Circus"

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WORLD

TO-DAY TO SATURDAY

Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20
Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

An absorbing story of the Sport of Kings!



AT THE

STAR

TO-DAY TO SATURDAY

Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.



those who favour the parliamentary form of government.

Comments on Pilsudski's condemnation of the Sejm deputies are now all favourable, since those papers which were opposed to the Marshal have been suppressed.

Pilsudski has again postponed his proposed journey to Bad Tergovisti, Hungary, and it is rumoured here that the monarchistic idea got under way prematurely and he is remaining to watch developments. The Vilna paper *Slowo*, edited by a Deputy of the Government block, prints a long article lauding Pilsudski's plan to change the form of Government and pictures him as Poland's Napoleon. None of the papers favouring monarchistic ideas or openly declaring their interest in the movement for the crowning of a Polish King has been suppressed for violation of the strict censorship laws.

H.K.V.D. CORPS.

AQUATIC SPORTS

will be held at

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on **FRIDAY, 24th AUGUST,**
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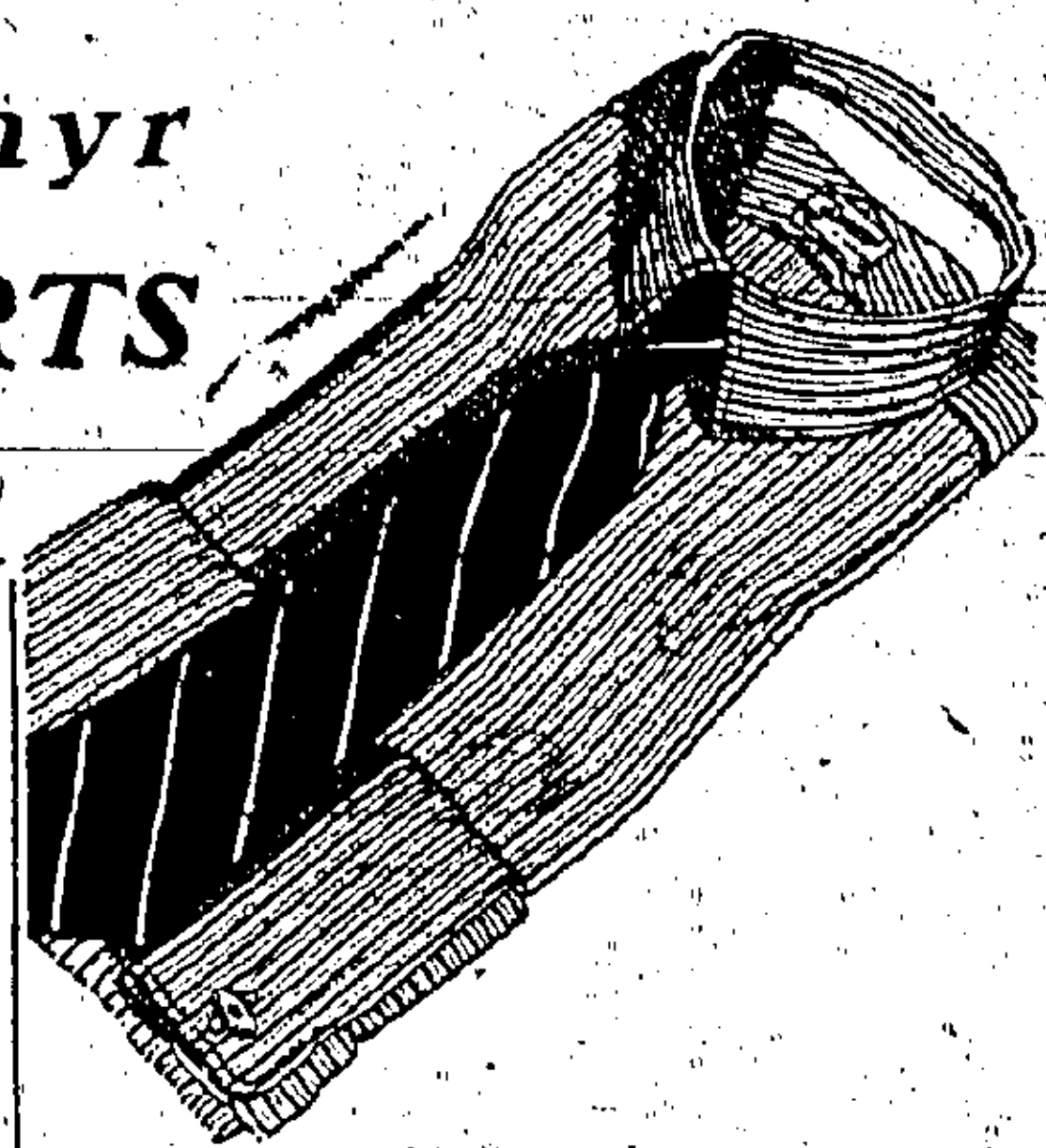
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SILL (R.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.
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FORGERY CASE CONCLUDED.

DEFENDANT FOUND GUILTY ON THREE COUNTS.

MR. JENKIN'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

"AN EXTRAORDINARY SON."

The case in which Fok Chung Yuen was charged with forgery, uttering and conspiracy was concluded yesterday before Mr. Justice P. Jackson.

The prisoner was found guilty of the two last charges but not guilty of forgery. He was sentenced to five years' hard labour on each of the charges of uttering and three years' hard labour on the charge of conspiracy, the sentences to run concurrently.

How To Forge A Signature.

It will be remembered that Mr. Ling Man Lai, an expert in Chinese handwriting, gave evidence on Tuesday to the effect that he was of opinion that it was possible that the signature of Fok Kam Chuen, prisoner's father, was made by tracing over the characters, using the chop in the process.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, for the Crown, yesterday morning demonstrated to the Court how it was suggested it had been done. He produced a square wooden box, with a glass top and a strong electric bulb inside. The light was switched on and the impression of the chop was placed on the glass. The page of the deed of assignment on which the signature appeared was then placed over the impression of the chop. The strong ray of the light inside the box showed up the impression of the chop so clearly that the characters could easily be traced with a Chinese pen.

Mr. Jenkin further said that if the prisoner had used that means of forging his father's signature, he must have moved the deed very slightly, because on measuring the spacing between the characters "Fok" and "Kam" on the forged signature, there appeared to be a slight deviation of alignment, whereas in the spacing between "Kam" and "Chuen" there was no difference. The explanation of this, Mr. Jenkin said, was probably that after tracing the character "Fok," the paper must have moved a bit, and the last two characters were traced without moving the paper.

Prisoner's Hazy Memory.

Mr. Jenkin then commenced his cross-examination of the prisoner, which lasted over three hours.

Mr. Jenkin: I understood you to say yesterday that the one and only time you saw the deed of assignment was in the office of Thos. W. Simmons & Co., Ltd.?

Yes.

Mr. Jenkin: It was then shown to you by your younger brother, Fok Tat Fui?

Yes.

Mr. Jenkin: Then you never saw Mr. Beavis at any time with reference to that document?

No.

Mr. Jenkin: You were never in Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist's office in connection with that document?

Never.

Mr. Jenkin: And you never saw anybody from the office of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist in connection with that document?—I remember seeing Mr. Hall bringing a bundle of papers to the office.

Mr. Jenkin: It happened so long ago that your memory in regard to that document is uncertain and hazy?—What I do remember and feel certain about it was that my younger brother brought that document to me and asked me to sign it in two places. I also remember that there was a Chinese signature of my father and some English words written against it.

Mr. Jenkin: Did you know what the deed was?—I knew it was the deed that Fok Tat Fui had drawn up, so that my father's properties could be assigned to the new company.

Mr. Jenkin: Did you read the deed?—No, I only accepted what my brother had told me.

Mr. Jenkin: When did you first learn that your father was described as a partner in the Fook Lee & Co., which you told us was not the case?—Does it say so?

Mr. Jenkin: Oh, you don't know it even now. Do you say you have never heard it?—No, not until now.

Mr. Jenkin: Then read out the clause in which prisoner's father was described as a partner and the first assignor of the properties. Counsel asked prisoner if his father was not a partner, or alternatively what properties he and his brother had to assign. Prisoner replied that he had read the document and admitted that he did not have any property to assign.

Hoped To Save The Situation.

Mr. Jenkin: Very strange indeed! Why did you execute that document when you had no such property to assign?—It was merely because my brother brought this document over and I accepted what he said and signed it.

Mr. Jenkin: You signed it with the full knowledge that in Clause 2 you and your brother were undertaking to assign to the new company properties which you had not got and which were your father's, and you knew that they were your

father's?—Of course, my younger brother had told me that he had obtained permission from my father to assign the properties.

Mr. Jenkin: Then your position was this: That your father stepped into the breach and saved you from going into bankruptcy by assigning some very valuable properties?—I then hoped that we could carry on business and that after a few years we might be able to make money and save the position.

Not Only For His Sake.

Mr. Jenkin: From what your younger brother had told you, it was clear that your father was stepping into the breach by assigning his properties to the new company to save you and the Fook Lee & Co. from bankruptcy and ruin?—I don't think so, because I have many brothers and he would not have put up all his properties for my sake only.

Mr. Jenkin: Now, Mr. Fok, you are not a coolie. You are an astute business man. Do you stand in the box and say that your father had assigned the property?—I did not discuss the matter with my father. My younger brother did that.

Mr. Jenkin: Do you stand in that box, mind you I want an answer, and say that at the time your brother told you and even up to now, you had no idea why your father assigned the property?—I only trusted what my brother had told me.

Mr. Jenkin commented that the prisoner was fencing with him and that the answer was, in fact, a refusal to answer question. Mr. Jenkin again pressed for an answer. His Lordship then told the accused to give an answer to the question. Prisoner then said that he presumed his father had done that to help him and his brother so that they might make back the money.

Every Stick He Had.

Mr. Jenkin: Did you know that your father was assigning every stick of property he had got and that if anything went wrong he would be a ruined man?—I knew that.

Mr. Jenkin: How did you know that?—I knew what property he had.

Mr. Jenkin: Did you thank your father for the need of assignment which was for your benefit and your brother's? If you did not you must be the most remarkable son that has ever been born?—So long as my younger brother told me it was all right, I was satisfied.

Mr. Jenkin: Do you stand in the Court and ask us to believe that although your father had given every stick of his property you did not thank him or even mention the matter at all?—I did not say anything to him about it, and he said nothing to me.

What A Curious Pair!

Mr. Jenkin: What a curious pair!—Perhaps my younger brother had thanked him.

Mr. Jenkin: Where is this younger brother of yours, who is bearing the burden of all this?—I do not know. He was last seen in Hong Kong in 1923.

Mr. Jenkin: If it be true that you never mentioned this matter to your father, at all, the only reason for this extraordinary conduct was that your father knew nothing about it and that you did not want him to know?—This is not true.

Victim Of His Brother's Wickedness.

Mr. Jenkin: So this is a monstrous charge to bring against you, and you are the victim of your brother's wickedness?—Yes.

Mr. Jenkin: Did you know that your father instituted proceedings against the Bank of Canton to get his properties back?—I knew that.

Mr. Jenkin: Although you were in Canton then, you had been back and saw your father several times?—Yes, several times.

Mr. Jenkin: Did it ever cross your mind that you could be of material assistance to your father in his action against the Bank?—It never occurred to me. I did write him a letter saying that the deed was put through by Fok Tat Fui. Since then I have seen him several times, but we never talked of that subject.

Mr. Jenkin: Very curious. Now, you were arrested on June 28th at Canton and were charged here on July 4th—about ten days after the charge is most monstrous and unwarrantable, and to which you could give a simple defence?—Yes.

An Objection Overruled.

Mr. Jenkin: Now, as an honest man and a victim of your brother's wickedness, why did you not tell the Police your defence when you were charged; instead of saying that you wanted to see your solicitor before making a statement?—At that time I had already engaged Mr. Macnamara.

In answer to further questions prisoner said that while in custody in Canton, he had made a statement to the effect that he was innocent and that it was all his brother's doing, and that when the case was brought before the Hong Kong Court, everything would come to light.

Mr. Jenkin then produced prisoner's statement made in Canton, to which Mr. Sheldon objected saying that the prosecution could not spring further evidence after the case for the prosecution had been closed.

Mr. Jenkin replied that he was not springing further evidence, but since the prisoner had admitted in cross-examination that he had made a statement to the Canton Police, he was therefore within his rights to produce that evidence. Mr. Sheldon's objection was then overruled.

In the statement made to the Canton Police, prisoner admitted that he was in Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist's office with his brother, Fok Tat Fui, when the deed was signed.

Question Of Identity.

Continuing his cross-examination in the afternoon Mr. Jenkin asked the defendant if he remembered his opening statement at the Police Court, during which he stated that he was going to Mr. Beavis who would say that the defendant had called at his (Mr. Beavis') office with his father and younger brother, and that Mr. Beavis did in fact give evidence to this effect. The defendant admitted that he remembered.

The witness agreed that this statement was made on the second occasion on which Mr. Beavis was called to the witness-box. On the first occasion he had said "This happened a long ago. I was satisfied at the time that Fok Chung Yuen (defendant) came to my office, but I cannot after this lapse of time identify him with the man in the dock."

Mr. Jenkin then put it to the defendant that, during the interval between Mr. Beavis first and second statements, he had instructed his counsel to take up the line that he (defendant) had never been in Mr. Beavis' office.

Mr. Sheldon (Counsel for the defence) objected to this question on the grounds that the only answer would be to disclose the instructions which defendant had given to Mr. Macnamara and himself, and that it involved an admission that he changed his instruction. "The questions which I have asked," continued Mr. Sheldon, "were all on the specific instructions of my client."

His Lordship disallowed the objection and it was put to the defendant by Mr. Jenkin that he did, in fact, change his original defence.

Witness: No, that is not true, and as a matter of fact I never went to Mr. Beavis' office.

Other Property In Canton.

Witness was then cross-examined with reference to the alleged signature of his father. He stated that it resembled his father's usual signature and that he saw nothing unusual about it. Asked whether he believed that his brother had asked him to sign the document only as an attestation of the old man's signature he replied "My younger brother told me that since the signature (of the father) was not made in presence of a solicitor, a witness should sign beside it to make it legal."

Mr. Sheldon (Counsel for the defence) re-examined the defendant, asked him if Mr. Beavis had not said the first time he was called to give evidence that he could not say that the defendant was one of the two men who signed a document in his office on that day. Questioned as to the financial affairs of his father defendant admitted having said that if anything went wrong with his father's property he would be a ruined man (the father) had assigned all his Hong Kong property to the Bank of Canton but he had other property in Canton and in the country.

Case For The Defence.

Mr. Sheldon in his speech to the jury said that a good deal had been made by the counsel for the Crown of the fact that his client's defence had not been disclosed to the Police Court. He suggested that the case was a peculiar one. This man knew that there had been a big civil action in Hong Kong about deeds which his father, alleged to be forged, and that on one of them was his own signature. However, innocent he might know himself to be, it was not unnatural that he should feel it wiser to see a solicitor before saying anything. It had been clearly brought out in cross-examination that the defendant had never been in Mr. Beavis' office nor signed a paper in his presence.

(Continued on next column).

MISS CECILIA HANSEN.

OVATION IN SINGAPORE.

PROGRAMME HERE FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY.

We learn from Mr. Strok that the public of Singapore greeted Miss Cecilia Hansen's first appearance there (incidentally her debut in the Orient) on August 14th, with a great ovation. The Press unanimously agrees that Miss Hansen has well sustained her reputation of being the world's greatest woman violinist.

Hong Kong music lovers are promised a treat when Miss Hansen gives her first violin recital here on Wednesday, the 29th August, at the Theatre Royal. Miss Hansen's first programme is as follows:—

1. Clavonna Vitali.
2. Concerto D Major Tchaikowsky.
- Allegro moderato.
- Camsonette.
- Allegro vivacissimo.
3. La Folia Corelli-Kreisler.
4. (a) Recitativo and Scherzo (Violin only) Kreisler.
- (b) Hungarian Dance Brahms.
- (c) Poupée valse Poldini.
- (d) Rondo des Lutins Bazzini.

Miss Hansen who is accompanied by her husband-accompanist Mr. Boris Zakharoff arrives in Hong Kong next Tuesday, by the French mail liner *Athos II*, from Singapore via Saigon where she also gave recitals.

Booking for Miss Hansen's two concerts has already opened at Moutrie's and her season promises to be one of the most successful ever enjoyed by an artist in Hong Kong.

That constituted the defence. The charges against the man were forgery, utterance and conspiracy. There was no evidence that he actually forged the deed, that he had evidence which purported to prove that he signed a forged deed but not that he forged it. He was also charged with uttering. The chief evidence against him was that of Mr. Beavis who said at first that he had searched his memory and records and that his memory was a complete blank. A few days before the action in which the father of the defendant claimed deeds from the Bank of Canton, Mr. Beavis remembered, but his evidence differed from that of the old man. The old man, the father of the defendant, said that he knew nothing about the deed till he saw in the paper that his property was to be sold. Mr. Beavis, on the other hand, remembers the old man coming to his office and a conversation that he held there with him. Mr. Beavis had given a most detailed account of the execution of this deed in his office seven years ago and without his evidence there was nothing against the defendant, as all the letters relating to the business of the firm are signed by the brother. If the jury were unable to accept Mr. Beavis' evidence and the bizarre story of a flash of memory there was no case for the prosecution.

Case For The Crown.

Mr. Jenkin (Counsel for the Crown) said that no reasonable man could accept the defendant's version as to his own father's actions with regard to the documents in question. He emphasised the fact that the defence was not put forward until they came into the higher court. The man in the dock was closely associated with the forgery of his father's name. It might be a guilty or an innocent association; but he asked the jury if they believed that a man of mature age and business experience, one of two partners in an export and import business, being on the verge of bankruptcy, and being told by his younger brother that their position was saved by the father assigning his property to their debtors, he and his brother, being thereby saved from ruin, would never have spoken to his father about it.

If no words were spoken between them, it must have been because the father knew nothing and his son intended him to know nothing. There was no evidence on which they could base a finding which would in any way incriminate the old man as having been a party to the fraud.

The Verdict.

The Judge summing-up explained the various counts to the jury, pointing out that there was very little evidence that the defendant, Fok Chung Yuen, had actually forged the deeds. After a short retirement the jury found that the prisoner was not guilty on the two counts of forgery, but guilty on the two counts of uttering and on the count of conspiracy.

Prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour on the 2nd count of uttering the agreement and five years' hard labour on the 4th count of uttering the assignment and three years' hard labour on the 3rd count of conspiracy, the sentences to run concurrently.



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**DIMINUTIVE PRISONER
CONVICTED.**

CHIEF JUSTICE SURPRISED!

IDENTIFICATION PARADE
CRITICISED.

A verdict of guilty was returned by the Jury at the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon against a diminutive Chinese who was charged with being party to an armed robbery which took place at an unnumbered match at Shatin.

The prisoner showed considerable signs of distress during the case leaning against the side of the dock with his face on his hands. He presented a very unimpressive appearance.

At the close of the case for the prosecution Mr. Hin Shing Lo, who appeared for the defence sharply criticised the manner in which an identification parade was carried out by the police. The small boy who made the identification first said he recognized the accused and later went back on his evidence.

In summing up His Lordship said that he had had considerable experience with the evidence of children and would say that invariably it was very reliable if properly interpreted. "What they see," said His Lordship, "is always very clear, but at times they can easily be the victims of illusion."

Dealing with the identification parade His Lordship commented that he had had previous cases which showed that the Police were not at their best in carrying out these parades.

The identification parade was a very important duty and the exact letter of the regulations must be strictly kept to. "No detail," said His Lordship, "should be departed from." Mr. Lo had pointed out irregularities. Also the prisoner was not touched but was pointed to within three inches range. Although this might be practically the same, it did not keep to the wording of the ordinance.

His Worship also spoke of the question of character and quoted the present Lord Chief Justice of England, and several other judges all of whom agreed that character played an important part in the deciding an issue when the evidence was not absolutely conclusive.

The jury retired and returning gave their verdict of "guilty." His Lordship who seemed to show some surprise intimated that he wished to reserve his decision and to consider the case. He asked the jury to return this morning at 10.30 a.m.

LI TSAI HSIN AND NANKING.

WHY THE CANTON LEADER LEFT THE PLENARY SESSION.

UNPRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS OF SELF SEEKING POLITICIANS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARSHAL'S RETURN.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, August 22nd.

The Canton authorities are to-day in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Tang Chia Yin, the private secretary of Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, who is now in Hangchow, stating that the Marshal, Mrs. Li Tsai Hsin, Dr. Chao Hsin Chu and a few others are "sauntering about Mo Koon Mountain near the famous West Lake in Hangchow, enjoying themselves in nature's solitude." The party expects to stay there only a few days, when they will return together to Canton. The local officials are already making preparations to welcome Marshal Li and his colleagues. Admiral Chen Chaf will go down to Hong Kong on board the Chinese gunboat *Hai Fu* to meet the Marshal and his party and bring them back to Canton in the man-of-war. Mr. Li Man Hin, a right hand man of the Marshal Li, and other high Canton officials will also probably make the trip to Hong Kong.

MILITARY AND CIVIL CONFERENCE.

When the Marshal gets back to Canton in a few days from now one his first acts will be the convocation of a military and civil conference. His private secretary, Mr. Tang Chia Yin, has already wired the various military leaders in the Province to this effect. The agenda of the conference includes discussion on measures for the ushering in of the period of "political tutelage" in accordance with the principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

With the consummation of the national revolution the Nationalist Government considers it time to usher in this era of "political tutelage." Marshal Li has received instructions from Nanking to this effect and is desirous of carrying them out. Marshal Li will also make a full report of what passed at the 5th Plenary Session of the Central Kuomintang.

Among the military leaders of the Leung Kwang Province General Chen Tsai Tong, Commander of the 4th Army, who had planned to make tour of an inspection in the West River districts where his Army is stationed, has just cancelled his trip, in view of the conference. The General is now in Canton and Generals Chen Ming Shu and Hsu King Tong, Commanders of the 11th and the 6th Armies respectively, have telegraphed the Canton authorities stating that they will be in the city in the course of a few days. General Chen is in Hainan, busy on reconstruction work and handi suppression while General Hsu is in Swatow directing work of rehabilitation.

General Wong Shiu Kung will, it is reported, go to Hong Kong within two or three days to welcome the Marshal. But this has not been confirmed. The latest official report from him is that the General is leaving Wuchow for Nanning and Liuchow, where an exhibition will be held in October next year. It is somewhat doubtful if he will come to Canton.

THE "IMPOSSIBLE" SESSION.

According to the vernacular Press Marshal Li Tsai Hsin was very discouraged at the result of his mission to the North and Mr. Li Man Yin, Chief of the Bureau of Revenues, in the course of an interview throws considerable light on Canton's attitude respecting the recent political events at the Nationalist capital. A free translation of the interview follows:

"Now that the 5th Plenary Session is over," the interviewer asked, "what sort of attitude did Marshal Li take toward it?"

"Marshal Li respected the Session from beginning to end," Mr. Li replied, "that was why he had taken the pains to travel so far to attend it. At first he was quite optimistic and had great hopes."

"Then why did he attend only the first and second meetings and not the rest?"

"The reason," Mr. Li answered, "was that there was a group of members who would take no cognizance of actual facts and obstinately proposed Utopian measures, trying to force their passage. Furthermore these people were selfish. They refused to realize that what they were proposing would seriously hamper the maintenance of public order. They were merely using these proposals as political camouflage to attain their selfish ends. The most disheartening proposals which these people submitted were those call-

ing for the abolition of the political councils and the restriction of the military people from taking part in shaping party affairs. We must realize that the establishment of political councils in various localities was to meet certain definite problems. They should not be abolished so long as there is need for them. The Marshal maintained that there is still need for such councils. You can compare the state of public order in the provinces where there are political councils with those that have no councils. It is obvious that those provinces having political councils are far ahead as regards public tranquillity. Those who are responsible for the destinies of the nation and people should have taken this into consideration. They should not have allowed a few unscrupulous politicians to have their own way in the Session. "Marshal Li Tsai Hsin is a man of foresight, having at all times the welfare of the people at heart. He strongly opposed those two proposals and submitted a long statement. But he knew he would be violently opposed by this clique, so he withdrew from the Session rather than engage in acrimonious debates with his opponents. This explains why he didn't attend the Session after the second meeting."

LI TSUNG JEN TAKES SIMILAR VIEW.

The interviewer then asked: "General Li Tsung Jen, also a member of the Kuomintang, was reported sick in Shanghai and consequently did not attend the Session. Was he really sick, or was it merely an excuse to absent himself from the Session? What attitude has he taken towards the Session?"

"General Li Tsung Jen was really sick. He had some trouble with his eyes, and had to say in Shanghai to get it cured. I believe his attitude was in direct accordance with the aspirations of the people. He and Marshal Li Tsai Hsin were in agreement as regards the Session."

"When Marshal Li refused to attend the Session," asked the interviewer, "why didn't he go to Shanghai with Messrs. Chang Tsaiang Kiang, Wu Tze Hui, and Li Shek Tsaiang. It will be remembered that these gentlemen were just as dissatisfied with the Session as the Marshal. Why did he remain alone in Tong Shan?"

"Marshal Li treats people with magnanimity and forbearance. If he had gone to Shanghai after he had submitted his two proposals which he knew would be relentlessly attacked by his political opponents, unscrupulous politicians would have fabricated all sorts of damaging rumours. He was at all times hoping that these people would change their mind and accept his ideas."

"Now that the Session has decided to abolish the political councils," by the end of this year the interviewer asked, "will Marshal Li go against this decision? Do you think that this can be carried out when the time comes?"

"Since Marshal Li has already made known his attitude in a written statement to the Session," Mr. Li replied, "he will naturally follow out his ideas. The Third National Kuomintang Congress will decide on this."

"But what will Canton do in the mean time," the interviewer concluded.

"The Canton Political Council will continue to function. It is hoped that by the end of this year the Government will be so stable that there will be no further need for the existence of the Council. This being the case, it can be conveniently abolished then in accordance with the resolution of the Session. And this is what I am hoping."

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

CANTON SYNDICATE WISH TO TAKE OVER.

KWANGSI PROPOSES STATE MANAGEMENT.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, Aug. 22nd.

For some time the Finance Bureau of the Administrative Council of Kwangtung has been working on the problem of the opium monopoly.

It is unofficially stated that a syndicate, specially organized by a group of opium merchants, is negotiating with the Canton Bureau of Finance for the exclusive right to deal in opium in all districts in the Province. The syndicate is to pay the Government a monthly contribution of \$850,000 (Mex.) beginning the 15th of August.

The revenue derived from the opium monopoly has always constituted a fairly large portion of the Canton revenue and at one time, while Mr. T. V. Soong, now the Nanking Finance Minister, was controlling the financial administration of Kwangtung, the Government Opium Monopoly Bureau succeeded in getting a regular income of something like \$650,000 (Mex.) a month. However, this was the period when this source of revenue was at a maximum.

Owing to the political chaos that followed, this figure dropped considerably and after Mr. T. V. Soong had been successively followed by Mr. Kuo Ying Fan, Mr. Chau Min Cho, and Mr. Feng Cho Man, the monthly revenue of \$650,000 from this source has not been maintained. In consequence the Government now contemplates placing the monopoly under the control of this group of merchants who would farm the tax out for collection.

Shipment Of Opium.

From a reliable source it is gathered that the new syndicate intends to arrive at an agreement with the Annam Government for the purchase of opium direct from Yunnan and to ship it to Haiphong and thence to Kwangtung. This will save considerable time in transshipment. The existing opium route has been down the West River, passing Wuchow and it is said that at Wuchow, the merchants have been subjected to a heavy taxation. It is interesting to note that the Kwangsi Government, according to general belief derives a yearly revenue of \$12,000,000, from opium imported at Wuchow and other leading cities of Kwangsi. In other words if this be true the opium taxation constitutes half of the total revenue of the Kwangsi Government.

From another source, it is learned that in one of his recent trips to Kwangtung, General Wong Shao Hung made a proposal to the Canton Government whereby the Kwangsi and Kwangtung Governments would make a joint effort to take over the control of the opium monopoly in Kwangtung raising a monthly revenue of \$700,000.

The proposal of the Kwangsi leader is being opposed by Canton Government circles, who are supporting the syndicate control system. The promoters of the syndicate go one step further by proposing that, in addition to the monthly contribution of \$850,000 to the Kwangtung Government, the syndicate will pay monthly \$40,000 each to the armies of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Meanwhile, there is much conjecture as to which of the two parties, the Kwangsi Government or the proposed Opium Syndicate will be successful in capturing the control of the opium monopoly. The problem is not likely to be settled until Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, Chairman of the Kwangtung Administrative Council, returns from Nanking.

COMRADES BE GOOD!

CLARION CALL TO KUOMINTANG.

NO MAH JONG, OPIUM SMOKING OR NERONIAN BANQUETS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, August 22nd.

The Municipal Kuomintang has just issued a set of rules governing the conduct of all members of the Nationalist Party in Canton. They are strictly forbidden to smoke opium, to gamble (even playing mah jong is banned), or to attend banquets in disreputable places.

The main purpose of these rules, according to the officials who issued them, is to keep the Nationalists in Canton from becoming corrupt and degenerate. It was pointed out that China has now passed her revolutionary period and is emerging into the second period as outlined by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen in his plans for the Reconstruction of China—the period of political tutelage. Every member of the Kuomintang, it contends, should be an example of the true type of citizen of New China. In order to do so it is necessary to refrain from bad habits of the past, such as those just enumerated.

GUARDIANS OF MORALITY.

The Municipal Kuomintang has determined to see that these bad habits are given up by its members.

Hereafter if anyone is caught smoking opium, his membership with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto shall be forfeited. If anyone is caught gambling (mah jong included) or participating in "voluptuous banquets," he shall first receive a warning. If he continues he shall be warned again, the second warning being much stronger than the first. If he still continues after the second warning, he shall be ousted from the Kuomintang. A group of detectives has been organized whose duty is to go around to the public places, clubs, etc., to see that the members of the Kuomintang behave themselves in accordance with the rules laid down by the City Kuomintang.

The inclusion of mah jong on the gambling list has caused a considerable excitement among the wealthy educated circles. Most of these people are habitual mah jong players. They play in clubhouses, in tea shops, and in other public places without the slightest thought of gambling. It is extremely problematical if the Municipal Kuomintang can put a stop to this most popular game among its devotees. Not much doubt is entertained as to the execution of the rest of the rules.

TUNGSHAN WATERWORKS.

NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The Canton Bureau of Public Utilities has been engaged for the past few months on plans for the construction of a waterworks system for the Tungshan district. The water will be obtained from the sources of the Shaho River, which water is well known for its purity. The plans for the whole scheme were completed sufficiently for part of the work to be taken in hand, but at the last moment difficulties arose about the rights and interests of the villagers near by. Negotiations with the villagers have now been successfully concluded, and the work will be begun at once. The piping mains will be laid from Shaho, the distributing pipes will be laid in the Tungshan district, and work on the construction of the pump house will be started.

The water from the upper reaches of the Shaho river will be pumped up to an elevated tower. From this tower the water will flow by gravity to the service system. At some stage between the source of supply and the consumer's tap, the water will pass through a filtration and sterilizing plant, so that the consumer will be assured of getting good, clean water, free from germs.

It is learned that a steam pumping plant will be used of German manufacture. Part of the plant is said to have already arrived in Canton.

HOUSE RENT INCREASING.

CHINESE MERCHANTS COMPLAIN.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

The rapid increase of house rent in the Colony formed the main topic of discussion at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce meeting yesterday. Several letters from tenants in various parts of the Colony and on the mainland were read complaining of the enormous increase in their monthly rental. The writers of the letters petitioned the Chamber to intervene on their behalf.

Mr. Ho Lu, a member of the Chamber, said that he was quite aware of the fact that house rent had been rapidly on the increase since the strike was called off and he had been to see Mr. R. A. O. North of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, with a proposal to form a board of arbitration to control unwarranted increases. He was, however, unable to get a definite reply from the S.C.A., and all that he knew was that the matter was under consideration.

Another member of the Chamber said that he knew of cases where a monthly rental of \$300 had been increased to \$1,000, and that in most tenement houses the increase had been from \$23 a month to \$35, and the average increase put on tenement houses varied from \$5 to \$10 a month.

It was also stated that business this year is the worst ever yet experienced and if the rents go on increasing in this abnormal way, life in the Colony would be impossible.

Giving an example of how landlords tyrannised over their tenants, a member of the Chamber said that he knew of cases where the rents of business houses had been increased by 500 per cent. He added that he dared not disclose the name of the landlords, or he would be turned out of the premises. He said a tenant was invariably ejected if the increase in his rental was not met. The landlords particularly picked on those who were doing well knowing that a change of address and locality would jeopardise their business.

A heated discussion then ensued between Mr. Li Yau Tsun, the Chairman of the Chamber, and Mr. Ho Lu. It appeared that while Mr. Li was in favour of pillorying the landlords through the medium of the Press, Mr. Ho Lu was in favour of Government control.

CANTON AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Some time ago, ship owners, through the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce, had written to the Canton Sanitary Board asking them not to disinfect their vessels on arrival in Canton with sick passengers, as such procedure caused considerable expense. It was pointed out to the Canton Board that Hong Kong was not an infected port but a certain section of Chinese here always preferred to return to Canton the moment they fell sick. In most cases the steamers do not know if they have sick passengers on board.

A reply from Canton was read yesterday saying that they could not withdraw that regulation. They would always fumigate and disinfect a ship on arrival in Canton with sick passengers. It was a precautionary measure which they must adhere to for the benefit of their inhabitants.

\$260,000 TREASURY LOSS.

C.D.I. AND SOLICITOR'S VISIT TO SHANGHAI.

AN EXTRADITION HITCH.

According to police information, Mr. L. F. Lane, acting Chief Detective Inspector, left for Shanghai on Tuesday, accompanied by Mr. T. M. Hastings, the Crown Solicitor attached to the Hong Kong Treasury, in connection with the extradition proceedings against an Eurasian named Carvalho Yeo, who was arrested in Shanghai, on the request of the Hong Kong authorities, on charges arising out of the loss of \$260,000 from the local Treasury.

Yeo, who is alleged to have taken a leading part in the forgeries, had been several times before the Shanghai Provisional Court since his arrest, but apparently the extradition proceedings have been delayed owing to a difficulty which has arisen over the question of his nationality.

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10, ICE HOUSE ST.

(For many years occupied by Messrs. MOXON & TAYLOR.)

You are cordially invited to inspect the New Premises, without obligation to purchase. The Store has been conveniently fitted out and is up-to-date in every respect and cooler than our previous premises.

ELECTRIC RECORDING
Without Scratch

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"RAMONA"
1337D - WALTZ
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The Anderson
Music Co. Ltd.

GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

THANK GOODNESS I AM INSURED!

For Full Particulars of Accident Insurance, Apply to the Agents—
JAMES H. BACKHOUSE LTD.
11, CANNON ROAD (SHEWAN BUILDING)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE REEL CLUB.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE REEL CLUB is to take place TO-DAY, AUGUST 23rd, at 8.15 P.M., at the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall. All members are particularly requested to attend.

R. O. SUTHERLAND,
Hon. Secretary.
[6845]

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

CLUB Secretaries are Reminded that AUGUST 31st is the LAST DAY for which Application for Affiliation for the ensuing year can be accepted.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
[6840]

HONG KONG AMATEUR FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

CLUB Secretaries desirous of entering teams in the above League for this season are Reminded that Entries CLOSE on the 31st AUGUST. Entrance Fee \$20 for each team to accompany the Application.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
[6841]

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

REFEREES AFFILIATION.

REFEREES wishing to affiliate to the above Association for the ensuing year, should apply to the undersigned for the necessary form.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hong Kong Football Association. [6842]

HALL, LAW & CO., LTD.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 50-52, DES VORUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONG KONG, on the 29th of AUGUST, 1928, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of discussing the Mode of Winding Up and of Adopting a Scheme for the Disposal of the Company's assets as a going concern.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1928.
TSANG CHUN SANG,
HO KO TSON and
FUNG YAT HONG,
Liquidators.
[6838]

"THE PEAK FLATS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation.

Five-Roomed FLATS and Six-Roomed FLATS with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.

Apply to—
CREDIT CONCESSION
D'EXTREME-ORIENT,
4th Floor,
FRENCH BANK BUILDING.

TO LET.

FLATS in HUMPHREYS and CARNARON BUILDINGS, KOWLOON.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
[6855]

TO LET.—To the End of OCTOBER NEXT, Four-roomed BUNGALOW together with Garage on MOTOR ROAD, MAGAZINES GAZ. Fully Furnished, Modern Conveniences.—Apply: P.O. Box 22. [6824]

TO BE LET OR SOLD.—Commodious BUNGALOW at MAGAZINES GAP, near MOTOR ROAD: Good Garden. Private Garage.—Apply: Box No. 6273, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6273]

FRONT PORTION of SHOP TO LET, Central Position, Suitable for Milliner or Dress Maker, Moderate Rental.—Apply: "Z" c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6463]

SHARES: LOCAL SHANGHAI and SINGAPORE INVESTMENT SHARES also BARCELON INDUSTRIALS in Small Lots considered also First Mortgage on Central Properties. TELEPHONE: 4630. Post Office Box: 484.

WHY Continue to suffer when you reach—Pimples, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Constipation, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and many other Diseases. No Drugs. Purely Chinese Medicine.

POO ON HERBS CO.,
60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Tel. C. 3009.

INTIMATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be Received at the Office of the O.C. R.A.S.C. SOUTH CHINA COMMAND, HEADQUARTERS, VICTORIA BARRACKS, HONG KONG, on the Dates stated for the Undermentioned Services, for A PERIOD of SIX MONTHS, Commencing on OCTOBER 1st, 1928.

MONDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1928:
HOSPITAL AND DETENTION BARRACK SUPPLIES, GOATS FLESH AND MEAT FOR HOSPITALS.

TUESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1928:
JERSEY SUPPLIES.

THURSDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, 1928:
FOOD—FISHWOOD, COKE AND CHARCOAL.

TUESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1928:
FOOD—GENERAL SUPPLIES "B".

A Locked Tender Box will be Outside the O.C. R.A.S.C. Office until 12 Noon on the Dates stated above.

Tender Forms and any necessary Information can be obtained at the above Office Daily (except Sundays) between the Hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. [6833]

G. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 27th DAY of AUGUST, 1928, at 8 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2132.	Adjoining Kowloon Island Lot No. 2115, Nathan Road, Mong Kok.	As per sale plan	1,702	20	3,964.50

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
2	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1113.	Adjoining New Kowloon Island Lot No. 430, Yu Chan Street.	As per sale plan	4,634	32	5,792.50

G. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 27th DAY of AUGUST, 1928, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshuiipo in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1928, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
3	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1113.	Adjoining New Kowloon Island Lot No. 430, Yu Chan Street.	As per sale plan	4,154	28	5,192.50

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INTIMATIONS.

For Picnics, Tennis Parties, &c., &c.

FORMAZONE the non-alcoholic CHAMPAGNE

An Excellent Substitute for Sparkling Wine, possessing wonderfully stimulating and refreshing qualities.

Dry Ginger Ale

Prepared from our own special formula, flavoured with real fruit essences and the finest Eastern spices.

Unequalled by any similar product throughout the world.

LIME SQUASH made from MONTSERRAT LIMES and Pure CANE SUGAR.

Brewed Ginger Beer

The only brewed Ginger Beer in the Far East.

A Popular Favourite!

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.
PHONE C 436.

[50]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 23rd, 1928.

MACAO'S ENTERPRISE.

THERE is a spirit of enterprise abroad in Macao which deserves more than passing notice and encouragement. The inhabitants are not content now to dwell in the past and to dream of vanished glories, but are awakening to the possibilities of the future and are beginning to realise that energy and hard work may lead to considerable commercial development.

Whether Macao will ever become a great port may be open to question, but there is no doubt that it possesses favourable opportunities for increasing its present trade and those opportunities, we are glad to see, are being exploited for all they are worth. A rise in the fortunes of Macao will not mean a corresponding diminution in the prosperity of either Canton or Hong Kong. On the contrary, as Macao and the hinterland grow in importance benefits will radiate in which all the neighbours will share, and therefore if Hong Kong and Canton can co-operate in any of the commercial schemes now being matured in the Portuguese Colony it will be to their practical advantage to do so.

Our racing enthusiasts may humorously suggest that they are doing all they can to support the new race track which Macao has recently established. The introduction of horse racing is not usually

associated with sound plans for trade improvement, but in Macao, it has had certain definite advantages. It has attracted constant streams of visitors and has led directly to the provision of more hotel accommodation in the town. But the building of a race course is a small matter compared with the really ambitious harbour development work and the completion of the Shekhi motor road by the Chinese. These substantial marks of progress have encouraged the commercial community and they, on their part, are doing their share by the organisation of commercial and industrial fairs on a considerable scale. It is a move in the right direction. There is little to be gained in these days by hiding one's light under a bushel. Macao is proud of itself and is "inviting the world" in a very attractive and enticing way to display the wares which will be acceptable to the exceedingly rich and populous market in the neighbourhood.

The fair held last year was successful and attracted 250,000 people. The one now being arranged under the auspices of the Santa Casa da Misericordia and with the patronage of H.E. The Governor of Macao is a much more ambitious project. Exhibits are anticipated from Hong Kong, Canton, the Straits Settlements, Java, the Philippines, Formosa, Japan, Honolulu and Australia and it is confidently believed that the visitors will number more than half a million. It must be remembered that over 2,000 junks are engaged in Macao's fishing industry alone, and that the new Shekhi road is creating a demand for all manner of motor vehicles. Moreover, the Canton Government and the Canton Chambers of Commerce have shown the liveliest interest in the enterprise and it is highly probable that the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi will be represented by two special pavilions in which will be displayed samples of the goods which these territories produce. Naturally buyers and dealers will be attracted from far and near and it seems an opportunity for extending business connections which British merchants would be foolish to miss.

For the casual visitor there will be an elaborate souvenir pavilion where "prizes" to be won comprise a substantial house in Kowloon and some fifteen motor cars and motor cycles. Moreover, the excellent opportunity of doing some useful propaganda work in the interests of fair trade is not being overlooked and an endeavour will be made by a series of lectures and conferences "to overcome misunderstandings and to promote friendship and goodwill."

The rules and regulations of the fair were published in the Daily Press on August 8th. The only criticism we have to offer concerning them is in regard to the date. It is proposed to open the exhibition on October 14th and to keep it open until December 2nd. All applications for sites have to be in the hands of the executive committee before the end of this month. The time is too short and the authorities would, we think, be well advised to postpone the opening date for a month or more in order that the scheme generally may be made widely known among firms in the adjacent countries likely to be interested. The ideal arrangement would probably be to open the exhibition in December and to keep it open during the winter months.

The Rev. W. T. Featherstone expects to be back in Hong Kong from his holiday in Formosa, on August 29th.

A report was current last night that a murder had taken place at Aberdeen, one coolie having stabbed another to death. The police stated that "no report had been received."

Mrs. H. Norma, a Japanese woman, has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital with a fractured wrist as the result of falling from a ricksha in Queen's Road Central.

A Chinese woman who was detained by the police at Yaumati for hawking without a licence gave birth to a child in her cell on Tuesday morning. Both mother and child were removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

Lo Tung, who stands charged with participation in the murder of two Chinese outside No. 111, Woosung Street, Yaumati, on Saturday, was again before the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday and remanded until next Tuesday.

Two cases of enteric are reported from Victoria and one from Shauiwan during the 24 hours ended August 21st. One of the patients is an Indian, the other two being Chinese. One Chinese case of small-pox is reported from Kowloon.

Members of the Reel Club are reminded that the club's first annual general meeting will be held this (Thursday) afternoon at 5.15 in the old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall. A full attendance of members is particularly requested.

Acting on complaints made by Kowloon residents regarding the annoyance caused by hawkers crying their wares, the police arrested a number of offenders and brought them before the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday. A fine of \$1 was imposed in each case.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon into the circumstances of the death of a Chinese who was found dead on August 3rd, on a camp bed pitched in Honglok Street. He was lying in a pool of blood and had been stabbed in several places, death being due to a wound in the heart. Evidence was called to show that no cries for help were heard and that deceased had been very depressed for several days. A verdict of suicide was returned.

Mr. L. R. Andrews, of Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes & Master, the well-known firm of local solicitors, is leaving shortly to take up a post in the Crown Solicitor's Office. Though the appointment has not yet been officially confirmed it is understood that Mr. Andrews will become Treasury Solicitor in succession to Mr. T. M. Maclellan, who has become Deputy Registrar on Mr. C. D. Melbourne becoming Registrar in succession to Mr. H. A. Nisbet who recently retired.

H.K.V.D.C. MOUNTED INFANTRY.

GOOD WORK WITH MACHINE GUN.

LAST SUNDAY'S FIELD DAY.

The interesting field day carried out last June encouraged the Mounted Infantry Company of the H.K.V.D.C. to repeat that success on similar lines last Sunday.

On this occasion a Vickers Gun and its ammunition were carried on two pack ponies, the whole of the detachment being mounted.

From the top of Wong Nei Cheong Gap the detachment proceeded to the eastern side of Tytan Reservoir and engaged an imaginary "enemy" on the western side of the Reservoir.

The gun was quickly in action and the first burst of fire at 700 yards range, raised a cloud of white dust from the boulder behind which an "enemy" M.G. was supposed to be concealed.

When all the members of the detachment had fired the gun the party returned to Wong Nei Cheong Gap. On arrival there Captain W. Brackenridge, M.C., pointed out the lessons to be learnt from the operations and Lieut.-Col. L. G. Bird, D.S.O., expressed his appreciation of the good work which the Mounted Infantry had put in, particularly as they had begun their work on the machine gun only a little over two months ago.

Major H. B. L. Dowbiggin and the Adjutant, Major B. A. Wolfe-Murray, also witnessed the operations. After the dismissal of the parade the party had dinner and spent the afternoon at Repulse Bay.

HOW TO STEAL RICE.

SHIPPING COMPANY CHARGE A CHINESE.

PROSECUTING SOLICITOR PRODUCES IMPLEMENT.

The Assistant Comptroller of the a.s. On Lee appeared as complainant on behalf of the Yui Lee Shipping Company, the owners of the vessel in a charge against a Chinese of alleged larceny of two huge bags of rice.

The case was heard by Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon and Mr. Horace Lo prosecuted on behalf of the complainant whilst Mr. C. A. S. Russ was for the defence.

Mr. Lo said that for a considerable time the complainant had experienced a constant shortage in the consignments of rice shipped on their vessels from Kongmoon to Hong Kong. The agents at this port invariably found the weight below the consignors' statement. All attempts to trace the shortage were futile until August 13th, when a Chinese named Ho Kwong was seen to leave the a.s. On Lee in the company of two coolies who were carrying large bags of rice. He was stopped by members of the comptroller's staff who asked him for an explanation. He described himself as a "runner" on the vessel and said that another man had given him two bags to take to a certain address. He pointed out the defendant who again could not give a satisfactory explanation of how he came to possess the two bags of rice. The defendant was described as an assistant caterer on the vessel but this position was not recognized by the ships comptroller. The man Ho Kwong was seen in company with the defendant all the way from Kongmoon.

The Alleged Method Of Stealing. Mr. Lo then produced a thick piece of bamboo hollow all through and one end cut to a knife edge. Mr. Lo then showed His Worship how it was thought the draining of rice from the bigger sacks was done. The sharp point was thrust into the side of the sack where it would punch a hole in the sack and then with the aid of a little moving about the rice in the sack would flow through to a receptacle, like water from a tank. Having obtained an amount which would not cause any undue suspicion the implement would be extracted and the cut made by the bamboo would be sewn up and it would all appear as if nothing had happened. A certain amount of spilling while loading and unloading the sack was always expected and would pass unnoticed.

Unclean And Mixed Rice. Further Mr. Lo told His Worship that the rice in the 382 sacks sent down from Kongmoon to the local agents on August 13th was not clean rice but a mixture of different grades to be used for distilling spirit. The defence could not say that the rice in the sacks was "ordinary" graded rice for when opened they were found to contain exactly the same kind of rice as that in transit.

Question Of Jurisdiction. Mr. C. A. S. Russ submitted that His Worship was not empowered to hear the case. The alleged larceny, if committed, would have taken place in the course of the voyage from Kongmoon to Hong Kong. The defendant was not at any time seen to extract the rice in the method demonstrated and furthermore the act might possibly have been committed when in Chinese waters, in which case it would not come under His Worship's jurisdiction. The charge, Mr. Russ said, was one of larceny, and to obtain a conviction the prosecution must produce very clear circumstantial evidence. The defendant might very well have smuggled the rice aboard to escape the freight charge, and though that was an unlawful act, it was not larceny, but on the other hand was a substantial reason for defendant being unable to give a satisfactory explanation of himself. "A charge of unlawful possession reasonably suspected to have been stolen was the limit of what the evidence suggested," said Mr. Russ. They could not sustain a charge of larceny, without direct evidence.

Mr. Lo replied that he had carefully studied the question of jurisdiction and as the defendant was arrested in Hong Kong—a British Colony—and further as the vessel was under the British flag, these two factors were sufficient grounds for bringing the defendant before the court.

The case was then adjourned.

HEAVY RAIN AT FOOCHEW.

OVER 16 INCHES IN TWO DAYS.

MUCH DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS.

There has been a phenomenal rain fall at Foochow.

According to the measurements taken by a standard eight inch rain gauge, the fall from 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 18th inst., until 8 a.m. on Friday, the 17th, was 6.25 inches. The deluge continued and during the next twenty-four hours a fall of 10.10 inches was registered. Considerable damage has been done by the rain to walls and buildings.

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

INCIDENT AT CENTRAL MAGISTRACY.

A COOLIE ENTERTAINS.

A Hakka coolie who appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a charge of stealing a soldier's tunic entertained the Court by smiling from the time he stood up in the dock till he finally disappeared on receiving sentence charge, and kept up his merry mood all the time the evidence was being explained to him by the interpreter until at length his Worship administered a stern rebuke. "Keep quiet. This is not a joke at all. There is nothing to laugh at."

The evidence showed that defendant was caught by Private A. D. King, K.O.S.B.'s, at Seven and Six Penny Hill leading to Victoria Barracks with Private Hewison's tunic which was left at the door of the store room while he was at work.

Defendant in the end said that he picked the tunic up while sweeping the barrack yard, and he took it as he was under the impression that it had been discarded.

His Worship fined the defendant \$10, or fourteen days' hard labour, and the man was led out of the Court still smiling.

ASSAULT CASE FROM CHEUNG CHAU.

An Indian police sergeant was brought before Mr. Lindsell charged with assaulting a Chinese named Yeung Shuk Ping at Cheung Chau on August 14th.

Mr. L. H. C. Calthrop watched the case on behalf of the police.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who appeared for the complainant, said that the evidence would be to the effect that his client was arrested because he was taking down the defendant's number in connection with an earlier incident arising out of a search. The complainant was dragged to the police station and on the way the defendant struck him a blow on the lip and also kicked him.

The defendant denied the charges when Mr. Lo mentioned further that he understood a statement was taken by the police officer in charge at Cheung Chau in which the defendant admitted making the arrest but denied the assault. The evidence of that officer was therefore very material to the case.

Mr. Calthrop understood to arrange for the attendance of the officer in Court on Friday afternoon which was fixed for the hearing of the case.

BRIBERY CHARGE IN KOWLOON.

A Chinese shopkeeper was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy with offering a bribe of \$5 to a Chinese constable.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida, who appeared for the defence, asked for a date to be fixed for hearing and also for a reduction of the defendant's bail of \$500.

Sub-Inspector Dick offered no objection to bail being reduced and defendant was remanded until Tuesday on \$250 bail.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks issued by the Royal Observatory at 5 p.m. stated:—

Pressure is highest in the Pacific in the vicinity of the Bonins. It is relatively low in a trough extending from Tongking across Luzon to the Pacific.

Local Forecast:—South or variable winds, moderate, fair to showery.

BETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND NATIONALISTS.

CHANG HSUEH LIANG'S REFORMS IN MANCHURIA.

MONGOLIAN INVADERS REPELLED.

FENG YU HSIANG'S NEW POST.

A movement is on foot in Japan to create a more friendly attitude to the Nationalist Government in response to the modified attitude shown by this body to Tokyo. In the matter of treaty revision the Nationalists have consented not to insist upon the enforcement of the interim regulations. Some of the leading Japanese papers are now urging upon the Government greater sympathy towards China. At a meeting of the Cabinet Council the Premier, Baron Tanaka, reported the results of interviews between the Japanese Consul-General and Chiang Kai Shek and Mr. Wang. The Cabinet decided to adopt a policy of watchfulness and await developments.

General Chang Hsueh Liang has announced an imposing list of internal reforms which he intends to put into effect in Manchuria. Among other things he intends to promote education and disband 100,000 soldiers.

The Chihli-Shantung remnants within the Great Wall have made good use of the cessation of hostilities against themselves. They have established themselves as an army of occupation and are collecting taxes over a large area. General Pei Chung Hsi however has announced that he will take drastic measures against them if Chang Hsueh Liang does not withdraw them beyond the Wall.

The new Central Military Department of the Central Government will be established in the near future. The weight of opinion was on the side of Feng Yu Hsiang as chief of the new department.

SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Aug. 22nd.

Speaking at a Cabinet Council, the Premier intimated that Consul-General Yadas had held an interview with Chiang Kai Shek and Mr. C. T. Wang before leaving Shanghai. He indicated that the Nationalist Government's attitude to Japan in the question of treaty revision was becoming more conciliatory, and that the Nationalists had dropped their intention of enforcing the interim measures pending the conclusion of the new treaty.

After hearing the latest reports on the situation the Cabinet therefore agreed to adopt a watchful and waiting attitude for the time being in view of the Nationalists' change of attitude.

In this connection it is noteworthy that some of the leading vernacular papers, notably the *Jiji* and the *Nichi Nichi*, are recommending the Japanese Government to show a more sympathetic attitude to China and to meet the Nationalists half way.

INTERNAL REFORMS IN MANCHURIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUKDEN, Aug. 22nd.

Chang Hsueh Liang announces the following as the principal reforms of internal administration in Manchuria:—

- To abolish *likin* and native customs;
- To reduce the salt tax by \$2 per picul;
- To disband 100,000 soldiers;
- To promote education by making it compulsory and raising funds by public subscription;
- To enforce opium prohibition;
- To suppress bandits;
- To improve municipalities, and to redeem *Fengpiao*.

INVADERS REPELLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22nd.

According to a message from Kirin the Mongolian invaders on the Manchurian border have been repelled, and normal conditions in northern Manchuria have been restored.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, Aug. 22nd.

It is reliably stated that Pei Chung Hsi has telegraphed to Mukden asking if Chang Hsueh Liang intends to evacuate the Chihli-Shantung forces remaining inside the Great Wall, as otherwise he intends to take drastic measures against them. It appears that these troops have established themselves as an army of occupation over a large area inside Shanhai-kwan, and are collecting taxes, etc.

NORTHERN SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(Wah Tui Yat Pao).

Shanghai, Aug. 22nd. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has requested Marshal Yen Hsi Shan, in a telegram sent to him yesterday, to proceed to Peking as soon as possible in order to secure the Northern situation.

KELLOGG'S OFFER TO EGYPT.

SCHEME OF NAHAS PASHA.

DISCLOSURES BY WAFD PRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAIRO, August 21st.

An important disclosure has been made by the Wafd press in connection with the surprising announcement that Mr. Kellogg, before leaving for Paris, offered an arbitration treaty to Egypt.

According to this morning's newspapers, it was the former Premier, Nahas Pasha, who initiated the negotiations between America and Egypt with regard to the arbitration treaty.

It appears that when the United States proposed the conclusion of the fact for the renunciation of war, and when Britain, in reply, seemed to wish to make reservations affecting Egypt, Nahas Pasha sent a telegram, instructing the Egyptian Legation at Washington to sound Mr. Kellogg in regard to the American attitude towards Egypt.

The Egyptian Minister was also instructed to point out that Egypt's geographical position was an important factor in international peace.

The Egyptian Minister in Washington in placing Nahas Pasha's view to Mr. Kellogg urged that Egypt was an independent sovereign State and could not admit that she could be bought or sold like mere merchandise.

Favourable Attitude.

After some discussion in Washington, the Egyptian Legation replied to Nahas Pasha informing him that the attitude of Washington to Egypt was favourable, upon which the Wafd Premier took practical steps with the United States Government with a view to the Kellogg Pact for the outlawry of war.

It is significant that Wafd newspapers to-day are apprehensive that the present Egyptian Cabinet will wreck the negotiations with the United States "in order to satisfy the British Government which is displeased with Egypt's demarches in regard to the United States."

American Ridicule.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, August 22nd.

The State Department, when interviewed by *Reuter*, ridiculed the idea that American negotiations for a treaty with Egypt were initiated with any ulterior motive. The officials pointed out that Egypt was the thirtieth nation to which such a treaty had been offered, and the proposed treaty was in strict accordance with the American policy of revising existing treaties, including conventions with countries with which the United States did not already have treaties.

The clause excluding disputes involving a third party was the same as appeared in all revised treaties, and had no special significance whatever for Egypt.

OPIUM HAUL IN HONDURAS.

CONSIGNED TO DOCTOR.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC WITH U.S.A.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Aug. 22nd.

The authorities have confiscated a consignment of 4,300 lbs. of opium which arrived from Constantinople via Marseilles, addressed to a local doctor. The latter, however, denies that the drug was intended for him and considers that the quantity exceeds what the whole of Central America could use legitimately in a century.

The police believe that the opium was intended for illicit traffic with the United States.

ALGERIAN CYCLONE HAVOC.

BIG CASUALTY LIST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, August 22nd.

11 were killed and 314 injured in the cyclone at Jijelli, where a tidal wave and earthquakes added to the terror of the inhabitants. The infantry barracks, hospital, cinema, restaurant and warehouses were reduced to ruins, while nine-tenths of the houses were unroofed.

At Bougie also several big sheds were demolished and plantations mown down. Nine were drowned in the founding of a dredger, while a number of native boats were sunk.

TESTING YIELD OF RUBBER TREES.

CRITICISM OF NEW DISCOVERY.

INVENTOR'S WARM DEFENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINGAPORE, August 21st.

Mr. Ashplant has vigorously replied to the communique recently issued by the Rubber Research Institute of the Federated Malay States asserting that there is nothing new in his discovery of a method of determining good and bad yields in rubber trees, in the early stage, by means of the measurement of the 'lateral' tube bore.

The Institute, in its communique, stated that the theory had already been fully investigated by research workers in the East Indies, and the results, so far from supporting Mr. Ashplant's claim, tended definitely in the opposite direction.

In his reply, now made public, Mr. Ashplant maintains that the practical difficulties in the way of his discovery have been overcome. He adds that the selection test evolved was reasonably dependable and sufficiently rapid for commercial use, and that it would shortly be in operation on a large group of estates.

YOUTH CONGRESS FOR PEACE.

ALL VIEWS REPRESENTED.

GERMAN MOTION REJECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OMMEN, August 21st.

The World Youth Peace Congress which was opened at Ommen yesterday, is the first ever held. It is being attended by over five hundred young men and women from 31 different countries, and the object of the gathering is to discuss how Youth can help to prevent war.

Fifty British delegates represent a rather remarkable clash of political interests, the organizations represented ranging from the League of Nations Union and the Y.M.C.A. to the Young Communist International.

Eight Indian delegates include a personal representative of Ghandi. The United States have sent eighty delegates, the gathering being headed by Kenneth Robinson, of the Californian Institute of Technology.

The Congress to-day rejected a resolution moved by a German delegate, protesting against the action of the German and Dutch Governments in refusing visas to Soviet delegates.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

SESSION OPENS IN SWEDEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STOCKHOLM, August 21st.

The thirty-fourth session of the Institute of International Law has opened here under the presidency of M. Hammarskjöld, Governor of Upsala.

The seventy delegates attending the Congress include representatives of Japan, China, North America and South America.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

HOOVER'S RESIGNATION FROM CABINET.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, August 21st.

According to a message from Superior (Wisconsin), President Coolidge has accepted the resignation of Mr. Herbert Hoover from the Cabinet, in order to facilitate his election campaign.

Mr. Hoover's successor as Secretary of Commerce is Mr. William F. Whiting, who has been a friend and political supporter of President Coolidge for many years and is head of the Whiting Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts.

FRENCH BUDGET.

INCREASE FOR FIGHTING SERVICES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, August 21st.

M. Poincaré has completed his plans for the 1929 Budget, which will shortly be submitted to the Chamber.

Apart from slight Income Tax relief, there will be neither an increase nor a decrease in taxation. The Army, Navy and Air Force Estimates will be increased, and there will be a deficit of about 2,000,000,000 if the original demands of the spending Departments are granted.

GANG OF SKILFUL FORGERS.

HUGE INTERNATIONAL SWINDLES.

ARRESTS BY GERMAN POLICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, August 21st.

Smart work by the Berlin police has brought about the arrest of the leaders of a gang of international forgers, which in the last two or three years has defrauded different banks all over Europe of sums running into hundreds of thousands of pounds.

The frauds have been carried out by means of forged letters of credit. All the police forces of Europe have been unsuccessfully pursuing the gang for years.

The crash came last week. An elegantly dressed man presented a letter of credit for £3,800 on the Yokohama Specie Bank at the Munich Branch of the Deutsche Bank, and drew £1,000.

He tried to draw a further £1,500 on the same letter of credit on the following day at Nuremberg, but became alarmed for some reason or other and dashed out of the bank premises.

He was later arrested in Berlin, and identified as Luigi Milani, a man "wanted" by the Italian police for fraud and forgery. A second man, Ugo Marchesini, a former Court Jeweller in Rome, was arrested at Frankfurt, while a third man, Alfredo Palmeri was arrested at Marseilles, which apparently was the headquarters of the gang.

The police have discovered that the letter of credit on the Yokohama Specie Bank was genuine, but the name of the owner and the amount of the credit had been cleverly altered.

BRITISH EMIGRANTS TO CANADA.

JOINT CONFERENCE CONCLUDES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 21st.

Lord Lovat, Under-Secretary for the Dominions, has concluded the conference which he has been holding at Ottawa with the Canadian Immigration Department.

An official statement issued at Ottawa says it is confidently expected that the negotiations will result in a steady increase in the flow of suitable British emigrants to Canada.

Details arrangements are to be worked out between the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the Overseas Settlement Department in London.

PORTSMOUTH VISITS THE NAVY.

INTEREST IN H.M.S. "FURIOUS."

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 21st.

Portsmouth is having what is known as Navy Week, during which warships are open to the public.

One of the principal features is the air craft carrier *Furious*. H.M.S. *Furious* is prominent by reason of its superstructure. Below the main deck she is an ordinary cruiser, but above the main deck she is a vast steel aircraft hangar of two floors, on top of which is a flying deck 75 feet above the water line. Aircraft are raised from the hangar to the flying deck, or brought down from it, by steel lifts.

ASSASSINATION PLOTS IN MEXICO.

A DANGEROUS DANCING PARTNER.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MEXICO CITY, August 21st.

During their investigation of the assassination of the President-Elect General Obregon, who was shot dead on July 18th, the police have discovered a plot for the murder of both President Calles and General Obregon intended for April last during their visit to Celaya.

Seven women and five men have been arrested and charged with plotting to assassinate the Mexican leaders.

According to the police, a girl of 21 intended scratching them with a poisoned pin while dancing.

SIR OTTO BEIT ILL.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 21st.

Sir Otto Beit, the South African magnate, is lying ill at his house at Welwyn in Hertfordshire.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL AGREEMENT.

SINISTER MOTIVES DENIED.

FRANCE'S STATEMENT OF HER REQUIREMENTS.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST BRITAIN.

The *Manchester Guardian* Political Correspondent says that when the text of the Anglo-French Naval Agreement is published it will appear perfectly harmless, but what is not harmless is the military concession made to the French in return for their naval concession.

The writer asserts that Great Britain has consented to abandon her opposition to the French thesis that trained reserves should not be included in the limitation of land armaments, thus imperilling the whole future of land disarmament and accepting France's military supremacy in Continental Europe.

The *Manchester Guardian* editorial says: "This sacrifice of principle by Great Britain is a betrayal."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 21st.

Well-informed quarters in London, strongly deprecate the suggestion that there is some sinister significance behind the Anglo-French naval compromise.

It is emphasised that the compromise is perfectly straightforward and that no attempt has been made to conceal the details from States for whom it has any concern.

The absence of any ulterior motive is quite evident from the fact that the agreement can only be operative if the other Powers who are members of the Naval Disarmament Commission agree to adhere to the terms.

American Inquiries.

The United States Government, it is now revealed, after considering the compromise, requested elucidation on certain points, which the British Government recently answered.

It has also been stated that the publication of the terms of the compromise has been deferred in order to permit of a certain elasticity which would not be possible once the terms became definitely known throughout the world.

France Explains.

PARIS.

A semi-official communiqué emphasises that the naval agreement is not a diplomatic act involving the signature of plenipotentiaries, but brings an end to an Anglo-French disagreement.

"It is therefore inaccurate," the communiqué goes on, "to speak of secret clauses, since there has been no signed Convention."

Her Needs.

The statement dwells at some length on France's need for small high-powered submarines and light cruisers in order to maintain its naval efficiency, and explains that the compromise is meant to serve as the basis of a settlement of the whole disarmament problem.

RUBBER RESTRICTION SCHEME.

CEYLON ASKS FOR RELEASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COLOMBO, August 21st.

The Secretary of State has replied to the resolution which was moved in the Legislative Council on July 5th demanding the release of Ceylon, not later than August 1st, from the rubber restriction scheme, "and its intrigue against the economic interests of Ceylon, whether Malaya desires to remain in the scheme or not."

In his reply, sent by telegram, the Secretary of State says that he does not see his way to meet the wishes of the Legislative Council until the expiration of the August-October quarter.

DRINK AND STREET ACCIDENTS.

THE DRUNKEN MOTORIST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANTWERP, August 21st.

The International Congress for Combating Alcoholism has passed a resolution pledging itself to work for, firstly, the enforcement of severe penalties against drunken motorists, including the withdrawal of driving licences, and secondly, the laying down of exact rules by which doctors may dispose of drunkards in the case of persons involved in street accidents.

The failure of the tripartite naval conference between the United States, Great Britain and Japan was chiefly owing to the opposition in standpoints of Great Britain and the United States as regards light cruisers and their armaments. Furthermore the preparatory disarmament commission also met the difficulties which it was found hitherto impossible to remove.

A Compromise.

The British and French Governments, anxious to enable a resumption of the negotiations of the Preparatory Commission jointly searched for the bases of an entente which might eventually be accepted by the other Powers and a compromise was reached which, far from running counter to the viewpoints of other nations, tends to reconcile them.

The arrangements in fact had merely been made with the purpose of enabling further negotiations on the precise bases. It is recalled that France favoured the limitation of light craft from the viewpoint of aggregate tonnage while Great Britain desired the limitation by classes; the mean solution between these two contentions was reached.

Special Conditions.

Each country since the outset of the negotiations has emphasized its special maritime naval conditions. France has emphasised the necessity of ensuring the security of her colonies, and particularly of her communications with North Africa, for which she requires small submarines. She contends that they should not be subjected to limitation.

This contention does not apply to high-powered submarines with an extensive cruising radius and big tonnage.

France also requires surface ships of under 10,000 tons to ensure rapid communication with her colonies and to defend her coasts. These vessels should not be limited as their armament is purely defensive, but cruisers and other light craft better armed for attack should be limited according to the British viewpoint.

These are two of the most important points on which the compromise has been established.

BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYED.

STILL ON THE INCREASE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 21st.

The unemployment returns continue to show an increase. The total number of workless on August 13th was 1,314,200, which was 9,229 more than the fortnight before and 290,050 more than a year ago.

DEATH OF COTTON MAGNATE.

MR. W. H. COATS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 21st.

Mr. William Hodge Coats, head of the great cotton firm of J. and P. Coats, died to-day at the age of 62 years.

He was one of the richest members of the Coats family, in which there have been twelve millionaires since the business started in small way 104 years ago.

SUPPORT FOR SIMON COMMISSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RANGOON, August 21st.

The Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa has decided by 50 votes to 44 to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission, and has rejected a Swarajist amendment in favour of a Round Table Conference.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

The victory of the Club de Recreio II. over the Chinese Recreation Club II. in the "C" Division on Friday last, on their opponents' courts marks a very interesting stage in the League. Both teams knew the importance of the result, which would place the winners in the second position, and naturally the struggle for it became unusually keen.

Great determination was shown by the Portuguese, who beat their reputable opponents. In the round which decided the final result they scored 23 out of the 33 games. The second half saw even play although the Chinese won the last round by a wide margin.

The scores were as follows:—

FIRST ROUND.	
H. A. Barros and C. A. Barretto (Recreio) beat Lau Tung Wai and Hon Lung Fung	9-2
A. A. Remedios and A. Gossano (Recreio) beat Tsoi Ping Fan and Ng Kam Chuen	7-4
L. A. Rocha and G. A. Noronha (Recreio) beat Chan Hip Wo and H. C. Hung	7-4

23-10

SECOND ROUND.

H. A. Barros and C. A. Barretto (Recreio) beat Tsoi Ping Fan and Ng Kam Chuen	4-7
A. A. Remedios and A. Gossano (Recreio) beat Chan Hip Wo and H. C. Hung	6-5
L. A. Rocha and G. A. Noronha (Recreio) beat Lau Tung Wai and Hon Lung Fung	7-4

17-13

2nd Round Recreio 40, C.R.C. 26.

THIRD ROUND.

H. A. Barros and C. A. Barretto (Recreio) beat Chan Hip Wo and H. C. Hung	4-7
A. A. Remedios and A. Gossano (Recreio) beat Lau Tung Wai and Hon Lung Fung	4-7
L. A. Rocha and G. A. Noronha (Recreio) beat Tsoi Ping Fan and Ng Kam Chuen	5-6

13-20

Final scores: Recreio 53, C.R.C. 48.

On the same day, the South China Athletic Association played their last match in the "B" Division and, as expected, beat the Nippon Club, and became runners-up in the Table, having lost only one match to the Chinese Recreation Club. They are to be congratulated on their performance, as they first entered the League last year. Throughout the season they were represented by the same six players, (except in one match), Luk Kang Cheung, Luk Ding Chung, Lee Wai Tsoi, Lee Woon Tsoi, Chan So and Ho Wai Hong.

Their record for the season is:—

GAMES.	WINS.	LOSSES.
beat M.B.K.	61-28	
beat Hong Kong C.C.	56-43	
beat Kowloon C.C.	79-20	
beat Indian R.C.	61-26	
beat R. Engineers	64-33	
beat Recreio	52-47	
beat Craignower	73-26	
beat University	66-33	
beat Nippon	59-34	
lost to Chinese R.C.	39-60	

910-374

*Unfinished match.

The end is fast approaching. Only a few matches remain to be played in the "B" Division, while all the Clubs, with one exception, in the "C" have played ten or more matches. On Saturday only two matches in the "C" were played, in one of which, however, the South China went down again and have thus fallen well away from the leading position, while Civil Service, who did not start the season well, on the other hand, have improved their position by a seventh win. On Monday the Chinese Recreation Club II. beat the R.A.O.C.

With reference to Interport Matches with Shanghai and Tientsin, for which invitations were sent a few weeks ago for a series of matches here next May, both teams have replied. Tientsin is unable to send a side down an account of the distance, but it is pleasing to learn that Shanghai is to do so in June. Shanghai and Hong Kong have been great rivals in sports, and their appearance here in lawn tennis will be very welcome.

A halt has been made in the Hong Doubles of the Hong Kong Cricket Club and no play has taken place for many days. Two matches however have been arranged for to-day, viz.:

T. D. E. Pendered and E. D. Lawrence (A.P.C.) vs 3/6 v. G. W. Sewell and H. Owen Hughes owe 15/2.

Col. Wyatt and Rev. F. P. W. Alexander owe 15/3 v. W. D. Fiddes Wilson and H. Gordon (Jardine Matheson) ser.

THE LEAGUE.

LAST MATCH IN "A" DIVISION.

The last match in the "A" Division was decided yesterday between Craignower and University and resulted in a win for University by 11 games.

The result places Craignower at the bottom of the Table.

H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Hamid (C.C.C.)	
lost to A. A. Rumjahn and F. A. Redmond	5-6
beat P. C. Lim and H. P. Kho	6-5
beat T. K. Tan and T. L. Iu	6-5

17-16

J. W. Leonard and A. Kitchell (C.C.C.)

lost to Rumjahn and Redmond	4-7
lost to Lim and Kho	3-8
lost to Tan and Iu	5-6

12-21

S. A. M. Sepper and O. Ismail (C.C.C.)

lost to Rumjahn and Redmond	4-7
lost to Lim and Kho	4-7
beat Tan and Iu	7-4

15-13

Total Craignower 44, University 55.

"C" DIVISION.

C.R.C.I. v. Y.M.C.A.

In a League Match in the "C" Division yesterday, the Chinese Recreation Club I. beat the European Y.M.C.A. by 73 games to 28.

COUNTY CRICKET.

SOME BIG SCORES.

[THROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.]

Middlesex v. Surrey.

Middlesex beat Surrey on the first innings.

Surrey 136 and 433 for 6 wickets.

Middlesex 428 for 9 wickets.

inings declared closed (Killick 170, Hendren 104).

Notts v. Derbyshire.

Nottinghamshire beat Derbyshire on the first innings.

Derby 183 and 74 for 4 wickets.

Notts 375 (Whysall 157).

Lancashire v. Leicestershire.

Lancashire beat Leicestershire on the first innings.

Lancs. 488 for 5 wickets, inings declared closed (E. Tyldesley 242, Iddon 113).

Leicestershire 275 and 61 for 2 wickets.

Essex v. Somerset.

Essex beat Somerset by 7 wickets.

Somerset 256 and 87 (O'Connor 5 for 15).

Essex 281 (Franklin 104) and 106 for 3 wickets.

BASEBALL.

TO-DAY'S FILIPINO-SHANGHAI MATCH CANCELED.

Owing to injuries sustained by the Shanghai ball players, in their game with the "Dragons" on Tuesday afternoon, the game between the Filipino Athletic Club and the Shanghai Chinese has been cancelled. The fixture was to have been played this afternoon.

PROGRESS OF TELEVISION.

NEW DEVICE DEMONSTRATED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

At the Bell telephone laboratories the results of another year's research with television were last month demonstrated in the presence of Press representatives. The most important innovation was an improved transmission device capable of putting outdoor scenes covering a wide area upon a television circuit.

The transmitter, installed in the roof of the laboratories, reflected a picture of a man swinging a tennis racket and bouncing a ball to the receiver in a room on the eighth floor. The earlier apparatus could transmit only a person's head and shoulders and the scene had to be illuminated by a rapidly oscillating beam from a powerful arc-light, which kept within narrow limits the area of the scene transmitted; but the present improvement makes possible the illumination of the scene by ordinary sunlight, thereby freeing television from one of its most serious handicaps.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BASEBALL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—I wish to thank "C.L.C." for his magnanimity in deigning to reply to my letter taking exception to his version of the "protested" game between the Filipino Club and the South China "Dragons." I shall appreciate a little space in your columns for an opportunity to answer some of the points raised by the anonymous gentleman. At the outset, I desire that it be understood that this second letter is written by me as a private party, and without any reference whatsoever to the official capacity in which I wrote my previous one. Then, I merely set forth facts which "C.L.C." appeared not to have known; now, I shall descend to the grounds which the gentleman has taken in order to extenuate his ignorance of the question under discussion.

The first paragraph by "C.L.C." is introductory. The second and third object to the tardiness of my action in explaining the true situation. As I have said, I did not yield to the promptings to correct the gentleman as to his misapprehension because it was his duty to ascertain the true facts before setting them before the public. I am not paid to gather news items for this worthy newspaper. The onus is upon the news writer to obtain the facts from the sources which possess those facts. Any officer of the Hong Kong Baseball Association would have gladly furnished the gentleman with the correct information had he asked for it. This he has not done. I do not insinuate that he writes from imagination or from information gathered second-hand and probably third-hand. His readers are better able to judge that from his own statement which appears in the third paragraph in which he says, "My informant told me that originally the Filipino Club protested against a part of the game, namely, the run which was allowed in error by the Umpire." His informant, I presume, informed him unofficially, in which case the gentleman should have considered it as such. But no, he constantly repeats what he has casually heard, and hopes that it is the truth. In this instance, I fear that his information system did not function properly.

In the same paragraph, "C.L.C." again publishes numerous lines of misinformation. He says, "My informant went on to explain that in the ordinary course of events, the Filipino team should have asked for the game to be replayed." Winning a protest gave them the right to make this demand, but they felt that it would not be sportsmanlike to make it. I wonder if that if such a request were made, the Filipino Club would assuredly have had the support of the Rules Committee. When a protest is won the Committee invariably allow a replay so as to satisfy both parties. What or what not, the Rules Committee would have done had such and such a thing occurred they themselves do not know; I am sure the gentleman of the Rules Committee are indebted to "C.L.C." for enlightening them and pre-arranging their thoughts and actions for them. And when a protest is won, the Committee does not invariably allow a replay, to cite an instance of which I beg to refer to the very game under discussion. I still contend that there was no protest made against the game; any conjectures on the part of "C.L.C." or myself would have as much effect upon the game as upon the King of Siam.

In the fourth paragraph, "C.L.C." makes several assertions to which I heartily agree. He says, "Now, Mr. Sling, you must understand that neither I, nor my colleagues, are conversant with the rules which the Hong Kong Baseball Association have drawn up, but the facts remain that the Press was not informed whether a meeting had been called or not." This lack of knowledge is all too evident and needs no assertion. The statement that the Press was not informed seems to vary from the truth, because the Press has already published the so-called findings of the Rules Committee with the addition of other findings which the Press thought the Committee ought to have included. And while I do not presume to know a single thing of the newspaper business, I understand, from reading and observation, that news items are gathered by reporters who make it their business to ascertain the facts of any case whenever such information would be of interest to the public. Why, then, should the "followers of baseball," so dear to the heart of "C.L.C." be discriminated against? Why should their interests be neglected? Why does not the Press send out a man or two and gather actual facts concerning the game? Armchair baseball is generally indulged in—but not during the season.

In the gentleman's closing paragraph he attempts to discredit my veracity as to the decision arrived at by the Rules Committee. He desires me to obtain an official statement from the Hong Kong Baseball Association. Most certainly, I went to the trouble to ascertain from the Rules Committee and the President of the Association the result of their meeting to decide the protest. I spent fully fifteen minutes to cross the street to obtain facts. I know (and I have known for some weeks) what the decision was. If the gentleman does not yet know it, I deprecate his position. Probably next year I shall oblige him and get him an official statement.—Yours faithfully,

HONG SING.

Hong Kong, August 22nd, 1928.

(Continued on next column).

CINEMA NEWS.

"THANKS FOR THE BUGGY RIDE."

LOVE IN A COTTAGE.

"Thanks for the Buggy Ride" which will be shown at the Queen's to-day until Saturday, with Laura La Plante as star, is an amusing love-story of a young couple who venture into the world without, a cent in their pockets. Glenn Tryon is the hero and the cast also includes Lee Moran, Tricie Friganza and Kate Price. An additional attraction at the 9.30 p.m. performance will be the popular young dancers, Miss Ocherie Valentine and Miss Tomasita Birdwell, who will present a complete change of programme representing a third series of modern and eccentric dances.

"Love Me And The World Is Mine." A love story of Vienna based on the novel, "The Love Affairs of Hannerl," will be shown at the Queen's on Tuesday and Wednesday next. Brilliant, exotic, pre-war Vienna is the background of the romance of a beautiful convent girl (Mary Philbin) and an officer of the Austrian Army (Norman Kerry). Many spectacular court scenes are introduced into the picture which has been produced on a lavish scale by the German director A. E. Dupont. Betty Compson, George Seigman, Henry B. Walker, Charles Sellen, and Martha Mator, are prominent members of a huge cast.

Charlie And "The Circus."

"The Circus" which will be shown at the World until Saturday will go down in cinema history as the most expensive and most wasteful film ever made, with the exception of "Ben Hur." The actual cost of the production is in the neighbourhood of a million dollars. To that Charlie can add another two million as a fair salary for himself. There is not a studio in Hollywood that would not pay him at least a million a year for as long a term as he wished. The numerous stunts in the picture are the creations of Charlie's own imagination and although his matrimonial troubles interrupted the making of the picture and are to some extent reflected in it "The Circus" is a comedy such as only he could make.

There are many exciting scenes in "The Million Dollar Handicap" at the Star to-day. Saturday. The heroine of the story, played by Vera Renoldie saves her father, a wealthy racing man, from financial ruin and disgrace. Disguised as a boy, the girl rides a horse and wins a thrilling \$10,000 handicap race, thereby routing a gang of scoundrels who have been trying to victimise her father.

CHERIE AND TOMASITA.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME AT THE QUEEN'S.

Miss Cherie Valentine and Miss Tomasita Birdwell, the juvenile eccentric dancers who have delighted local theatre-goers with their dance items are to re-appear at the Queen's Theatre to-night to Saturday at the 9.30 performance. The new programme is as follows:—

1. "Coppelia," Toe Dance.

2. "Swiss Yodel," Miss Valentine.

3. "Adalique," Acrobatic Dance.

4. "Buenos Aires," Tango.

5. "The Black Bottom," Miss Birdwell.

6. "Divertissements," Misses Birdwell and Valentine.

The "Black Bottom" at which Miss Birdwell is an expert, is to be repeated by popular request, a Swiss clog dance is also being specially included.

against? Why should their interests be neglected? Why does not the Press send out a man or two and gather actual facts concerning the game? Armchair baseball is generally indulged in—but not during the season.

In the gentleman's closing paragraph he attempts to discredit my veracity as to the decision arrived at by the Rules Committee. He desires me to obtain an official statement from the Hong Kong Baseball Association. Most certainly, I went to the trouble to ascertain from the Rules Committee and the President of the Association the result of their meeting to decide the protest. I spent fully fifteen minutes to cross the street to obtain facts. I know (and I have known for some weeks) what the decision was. If the gentleman does not yet know it, I deprecate his position. Probably next year I shall oblige him and get him an official statement.—Yours faithfully,

HONG SING.

Hong Kong, August 22nd, 1928.

(Continued on next column).

THE SOVIET PAWNSHOP.

ONE ENTERPRISE THAT PAYS.

SELLING PLACES IN THE QUEUE.

Among the many "State enterprises" in Soviet Russia the pawnshop plays an important part, while the Moscow Soviet pawnshop on Lombard, has always been considered the acme of Soviet financial achievement.

This "borrowing" institution is under the direct control of the Moscow Commissar of Finance and has, according to the yearly reports, been a paying proposition from its very inception.

Unfortunately for the officials "the clients complained," and an investigation was ordered. The investigation (July 19th) reports the results and shamefacedly admits that the complaints were justified.

Thus it was found first of all that the official pawnbroker "undervalued" all the articles pledged, and then "charged 80 per cent. interest." The clients also complained that it takes a long time to obtain a loan. The investigators found that long queues are the general rule and three days' wait is the average. This led to a new trade or profession—the sale of places in the queue.

But in spite of the difficulties the business is the largest among Soviet undertakings, and the four branches are not in a position to cater for the demand. It is proposed to increase the working capital and to extend the number of branches.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "BREINLAND"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and other ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th August, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 27th August, 1928, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th September, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 21st Aug., 1928. [6638]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamship "SCHLESSEN"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and other ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th August, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on the 27th of August, 1928.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, Hong Kong, 21st Aug., 1928. [6635]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVANNOCH"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 28th instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within Fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th Sept., 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hong Kong, 16th Aug., 1928. [6619]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVANNOCH"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 28th instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within Fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th Sept., 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hong Kong, 22nd Aug., 1928. [6619]

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM NEW YORK VIA MANILA.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "ELPENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 22nd August.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

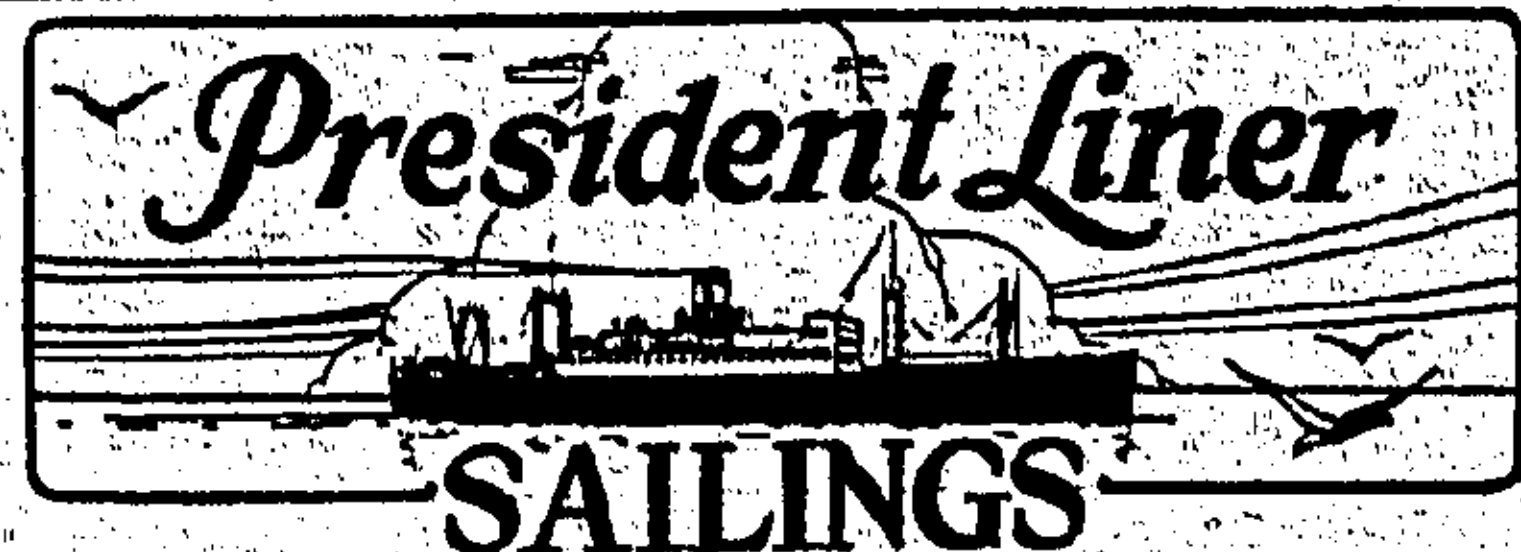
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 28th August, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

22nd August, 1928. [6643]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.



Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles
The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

Pres. Jackson ... Tuesday, Aug. 28th, 7 a.m.
Pres. McKinley ... Tuesday, Sept. 11th
Pres. Grant ... Tuesday, Sept. 25th
Pres. Cleveland ... Tuesday, Oct. 9th

To Seattle and Victoria
The Short, Straight Route to America
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

Pres. Taft ... Tuesday, Sept. 4th
Pres. Jefferson ... Tuesday, Sept. 18th
Pres. Lincoln ... Tuesday, Oct. 2nd
Pres. Madison ... Tuesday, Oct. 16th

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ROUND THE WORLD

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Pres. Monroe ... Sun., Aug. 23, 8 a.m. Pres. Polk ... Sun., Oct. 21, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson ... Sun., Sept. 9, 8 a.m. Pres. Adams ... Sun., Nov. 4, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren ... Sun., Sept. 23, 8 a.m. Pres. Garfield ... Sun., Nov. 18, 8 a.m.
Pres. Hayes ... Sun., Oct. 7, 8 a.m. Pres. Harrison ... Sun., Dec. 2, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Taft ... Aug. 23th, 6 p.m. Pres. Lincoln ... Sept. 25th, 6 p.m.
Pres. McKinley ... Sept. 1st, 6 p.m. Pres. Cleveland ... Sept. 29th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jefferson ... Sept. 11th, 6 p.m. Pres. Madison ... Oct. 9th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant ... Sept. 15th, 6 p.m. Pres. Pierce ... Oct. 13th, 6 p.m.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP SUMMER FARES

From Hong Kong to SHANGHAI and Return ... H.K. \$120.00
" " " KORE " " " H.K. \$210.00
" " " YOKOHAMA " " " H.K. \$235.00

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NEXT SAILINGS:

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KORE AND MOJI.

From Hong Kong.

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M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails hence on or about 11th Oct.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong.

M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails hence on or about 25th Aug.
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails hence on or about 20th Sept.
M.V. "REMO" ... Sails hence on or about 16th Oct.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta ... Middle of Sept.

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BONN DIVORCE SUITS.

COSTS PROBLEM.

WIFE'S MONEY.

LONDON, July 25th.

The payment of the costs—estimated to be in the neighbourhood of £30,000—in the first part of the Bonn matrimonial proceedings was discussed by counsel.

After fourteen days' trial, ending last Friday, the jury found that Lady Bonn's charges against her husband, Sir Max Julius Philip Bonn, of adultery in London with Cecile Benoist and in Paris with a woman unknown had not been made out. The petition was, therefore, dismissed, and the question of costs reserved for discussion.

On behalf of Lady Bonn, Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, K.C., applied for her costs.

Sir Walter Schwabe, for Sir Max, said he proposed at some time or other to ask for the husband's costs to be paid by Lady Bonn.

Sir Ellis Hume-Williams said the principle which he asked the court to adopt was that the wife was entitled to her costs—that being, of course, for the benefit of her solicitors—unless it was clear to the court that the solicitors either did know or ought to have known, that the case could not succeed.

He admitted that he could not justify the methods of the head of the Paris detectives, Leoni, in getting the girl Cecile Benoist to come to London to give evidence. But what more could the solicitors do in the circumstances than they did? It was no use sending English inquiry agents to France because they could not speak the language.

Lord Merrivale said it was stated that Leoni was warned that under English law if any inducements were held out to a witness to give evidence it would invalidate such evidence. Yet Leoni, it was said, held out the most powerful inducement he could to a woman of Cecile Benoist's class.

Detective's Costs.

What occurred to him (Lord Merrivale) was whether it would be proper for the machinery of the court to be used for the payment of Leoni's costs. Leoni's persuasions were very subtle and powerful.

Sir Ellis Hume-Williams: I admit he went too far, but as soon as the solicitors discovered it they put the matter right.

Lord Merrivale said if the woman Benoist had been a woman leading a different life and had said she knew Sir Max as a customer, this question would never have arisen.

As to Lady Bonn's estate, said Sir Ellis, all she had of her own was £120 a year. Sir Walter Schwabe said she had a marriage settlement of £200,000 in addition to jewellery, mostly given her by Sir Max, part of which was insured for £17,000. There were other securities valued in September last at £5,000. Lady Bonn also had an interest in a dress-making business in the West End of London and certain other assets. Sir Walter asked that the costs of the trial should be paid by Lady Bonn.

Suffer The Consequences.

Sir Walter submitted that the court could condemn an unsuccessful petitioner in costs "if she has separate estate. A woman cannot make false charges against her husband without suffering the usual consequences of any ordinary litigant if she fails."

Lord Merrivale said it must be borne in mind that the major part of the wife's assets were held subject to anticipation and that would have to be considered.

Sir Walter: That is 210,000 out of over £40,000. The remainder under the settlement is in my client as there are no children.

He added that the case as it stood when the petition was filed was not fit to come into court. It showed, he thought, a reckless disregard for Sir Max's interest when the wife's solicitors rushed into court with the "cock and bull story" of the Parisian paid watchers.

When a man of the character of Sir Max "ran off the rails," as was suggested, it should have been sufficient to have put Lady Bonn's solicitors on inquiry instead of their appearing in court with the evidence of these paid French watchers plus the three-year-old story of a deserted French woman. The President said the matter had better be postponed for further affidavits and cross-examination of witnesses if necessary, until next Tuesday morning. "I cannot fix it for Wednesday, for reasons which you know," concluded the Judge, amid laughter. [The long vacation began that Wednesday.]

NO ROMANTIC VILLAINS?

MODERN YOUNG MEN LIKE VICTORIAN WOMEN.

[BY PAMELA FRANKAU.]

Once upon a time, about 1870, there were Villains—bold, bad men with black moustaches and pepper-and-salt trousers, who drank, swore, and gambled, and frightened women to swooning point.

When they entered the ballroom, chaperones gathered their fluttering brood into safety and dowagers drew in their skirts with visible apprehension.

The Taming Influence Of Marriage.

Where are they now, those brave lady-killers of the past? In their stead are pale, slender young men who are rather frightened of women in general, and of hostesses in particular, and whose one ambition it is to be left quietly alone. Not even the film is reflecting them any more, and Mr. Edgar Wallace's scientific and clean-shaven stage crooks are a different type altogether.

As for the original "bucks," they have many of them ended their sinful lives, either by death or marriage. One elderly bachelor of my acquaintance is unmistakably a living relic of that dashing period; one feels that he ought to have been called "Beau" So-and-So. But the ballrooms of Mayfair know them no more.

A Welcome For Lady-killers.

For one, would be vastly excited and thrilled by their return, provided they omitted whiskers and spade-shaped beards, from their stock-in-trade. A young woman can go where she likes nowadays without a tremor. And in that there is no excitement, and very little pleasure.

Men, not tremulous and fluttering little maids from school, are the prey in modern Mayfair. They are a minority, and a poor minority at that, with very little fight left in them. They are tracked down to their lair by many-daughtered dowagers, whose invitations pursue them remorselessly wherever they go. Mothers no longer "disapprove" of certain men who have "dangerous" reputations. Men, on the other hand, go in dread of women who have earned that distinction.

Sinister Figures Of To-day Are—

Women!

For women are far less scrupulous than men. Exceptional men have been villains, and magnificent ones. But nearly every woman is a potential villainess, given the opportunity. She is getting her chance now. I have met, in business, women far less scrupulous, more desperate in their methods than any harmless male swashbuckler. If I were asked to portray from life a really sinister figure, I would take a woman with smooth black hair knotted low on her neck and a steely, menacing look in her eye. Such pirates are to be met with everywhere on Society's high seas, not only in Mayfair but in the casinos of Nice and Monte Carlo, those historic haunts of boldness and badness where the gigoles make the poorest sort of apology for the bucks of the past.

When Miss And Men Roused Feminine Flutters.

Admittedly some of the glamour cast round the "dangerous" man by Victorian young ladies, was false. They were brought up in fear of mice and men alike, and the appearance of either species in their midst was a signal for flutters. No wonder they were drawn towards tall men with bad reputations as much as a candle, and possibly the badness of the reputation was enhanced by the vast resources of feminine imagination.

But what romantic marriages were made with those magnificent fellows against whom one was sedulously warned by mamma! What stealings-off to Gretna Green—via a ladder—at dead of night, en route for the forbidden paradise of Paris!

No one elopes nowadays. One is married at a fashionable church amid the applauding smiles of one's relations, to an immaculate and very tame young man with no "past" and a respectable future.

An Inexplicable Rush To Glasgow.

I know of only one modern elopement. It was achieved by a young man I know who suddenly, for no apparent reason, rushed off to Glasgow—with his prospective bride, thereby depriving himself of the many and expensive wedding presents which would normally have fallen to his lot. After this exploit the "runaway" couple returned very sheepishly to the fold, where they were received, possibly to their intense chagrin, without censure, because that young man was certainly not wicked enough to have his marriage frowned upon by his parents.

No young man is a girl in search of adventure is merely taken out to a sedate luncheon and told of the ailments of her charming mother or sister. Modern young men, in short, are becoming more and more like Victorian young women.—Daily Mail.

WOMAN AND MONEY-LENDER.

STORY OF HIS REQUEST FOR A KISS.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFICE SCENE.

Miss Maud Blandford, a secretary Kensington Gardens-square, W., sued Mr. A. Applestone, moneylender, of Gloucester-road, Finsbury Park, at Westminster County Court for £1 5s paid in connection with negotiations for a loan which was not made.

Miss Blandford, a grey-haired woman, said that she wanted money to pursue some studies, and advertised in a morning paper, saying that she would "be grateful to a philanthropist for the loan of £50." She received a reply from Mr. Applestone, and called upon him on October 11th at his office in Piccadilly. She did not know he was a moneylender.

After talking of the loan, he said, "What do I get out of it?" She told him she thought she had come to a philanthropist, and had no security to offer.

After talking some time he pulled the blinds down. He put his arms round her waist, tried to squeeze her, and said, "Not one kiss even." She said, "I think you have made a big mistake."

Judge Tobin: Why not?—I did not see why I should. I saw he was a bit ashamed of himself.

Judge Tobin: What is a philanthropist, a man who loves all men, counting all as his brothers? Miss Blandford added that she called again and he told her he must have £5 5s for inquiries. He got the money. Later he wrote asking for security. She said she had no security to offer and asked for the return of the £5. She had no reply.

Mr. Applestone: It is a fabrication from first to last.

Judge Tobin: Why did you write to her at all, as she advertised for a philanthropist? Or why not write: I am not a philanthropist but a moneylender who will advance you on reasonable terms?—It is quite a common thing for moneylenders to do, to write to people.

Judge Tobin gave judgment for Miss Blandford for £25, and allowed her £1 1s and her solicitor £2.

GIRL'S OFFER TO WED.

TO RESTORE HER MOTHER TO HEALTH.

Miss Clarice Hardcastle, aged 19, of The Avenue, New Brighton, is reported to have offered herself as a wife for £3,000 so that her mother may be restored to health.

Miss Hardcastle said to a reporter: "Once I have done my duty to my mother I am ready to face the responsibilities of a wife. I know the dangers of marrying a man I don't know, but as long as mother has a chance of happiness I don't care what happens to myself."

Mr. Hardcastle said her son, who had earned 24 a week as an engineer was killed in the war and she now had a pension of only 6s 7d a week.

Miss Hardcastle has already received an offer by telegram from a man giving a London address. She replied to the message, but refused to divulge the man's name.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, August 22nd.

	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather	Rain
at 2 p.m.	29.73	78	77	SE	SE	0	0.00	0.00
at 4 p.m.	29.75	78	77	E	E	0	0.00	0.00
at 6 p.m.	29.74	87	74	S	S	0	0.00	0.00
at 8 p.m.	29.74	87	74	S	S	0	0.00	0.00
at 10 p.m.	29.74	87	74	S	S	0	0.00	0.00
at 12 a.m.	29.74	87	74	S	S	0	0.00	0.00
at 2 a.m.	29.74	87	74	S	S	0	0.00	0.00
at 4 a.m.	29.74	87	74	S	S	0	0.00	0.00
at 6 a.m.	29.74	87	74	S	S	0	0.00	0.00
at 8 a.m.	29.74	87	74	S	S	0	0.00	0.00
at 10 a.m.	29.74	87	74	S	S	0	0.00	0.00
at 12 p.m.	29.74	87	74	S	S	0	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 81st: 87

Lowest open-air Temperature, 22nd: 78

B=Blue sky; O=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Qualls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 22nd to 29th, 1928.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Date	Time	Height	Date	Time	Height
Thurs.	23	h. m.	Thurs.	23	h. m.
Fri.	24	h. m.	Fri.	24	h. m.
Sat.	25	h. m.	Sat.	25	h. m.
Sun.	26	h. m.	Sun.	26	h. m.
Mon.	27	h. m.	Mon.	27	h. m.
Tues.	28	h. m.	Tues.	28	h. m.
Wed.	29	h. m.	Wed.	29	h. m.



QUICKEST SAILING TO JAVA

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG AND JAVA

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIMANOEK	AMOT, DALIT	27th Aug.	29th Aug.	MAKASSAR, SOERABAYA, BATAVIA
TJISABOBA	AMOT, KIDING, S'RAL	3rd Sept.	5th Sept.	MAKASSAR, SOERABAYA, BATAVIA
TJISABAK	AMOT, DALIT	10th Sept.	12th Sept.	BATAVIA
TJISONDRAI	—	—	19th Sept.	BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJITAROEM	MAKASSAR, JAVA	23rd Aug.	27th Aug.	AMOT, N. CHINA
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	30th Aug.	—	—
TJILEROET	MAKASSAR, JAVA	10th Sept.	12th Sept.	AMOT, N. CHINA
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	13th Sept.	16th Sept.	AMOT, SOERABAYA, KILISING, AMOT, N. CHINA
TJIKINI	MAKASSAR, JAVA	24th Sept.	26th Sept.	—

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S.S. "HAVENSTEIN" ... due here on or about the 3rd Aug.
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" ... due here on or about the 6th Sept.
M.V. "LEVEKUSEN" ... due here on or about the 13th Sept.
M.V. "ERMLAND" ... due here on or about the 20th Sept.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... due here on or about the 11th Oct.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

S.S. "SAARLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 23rd Aug.
M.V. "HEIDELBERG" ... sailing from here on or about the 4th Sept.
M.V. "ERMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 18th Sept.
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 18th Sept.
M.V. "LEVEKUSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 18th Oct.
M.V. "ERMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 30th Oct.
* Calling also at Marseilles.

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HONG KONG HANDBOOK BY THE PORTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1927. Revised by Members: PHOENIX 1927. HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHANGHAI	YUNNAN	On 23rd Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	KIDNGHONG	On 23rd Aug.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KWANGTUNG	On 24th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW	LIANAN	On 24th Aug.	2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	SUIYANG	On 26th Aug.	Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	KIANGSU	On 26th Aug.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALY	LIANGHONG	On 27th Aug.	6 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	ANHUI	On 28th Aug.	6 p.m.
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	On 28th Aug.	4 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	SHANTUNG	On 29th Aug.	5 a.m.
SHANGHAI	HUPH	On 30th Aug.	5 a.m.
HONGKONG, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	TEAN	On 30th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHENAN	On 30th Aug.	2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	SOOCHOW	On 2nd Sept.	Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	KATING	On 2nd Sept.	2 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	ANTUNG	On 3rd Sept.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALY	LUOHOW	On 3rd Sept.	6 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	SINKIANG	On 5th Sept.	5 a.m.
WHAMPOA, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUEICHOW	On 7th Sept.	4 p.m.

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now Been Reduced To
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EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	Days Home from Hong Kong	Days Home from Sydney
TAIPING	7th September	14th September
CHANGTE	9th October	16th October
TAIPING	8th November	15th November
CHANGTE	7th December	14th December

For Freight and Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 36.

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
S.S. "LYCAON" ... Via Suez Canal ... 24th August
S.S. "PHEMUS" ... Via Suez Canal ... 21st September
S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" ... Via Suez Canal ... 5th October
S.S. "AGAPENOR" ... Via Suez Canal ... 17th October

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option
Subject to Change without Notice.
For Freight and Particulars, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONG KONG
HONG KONG & CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

BOSTON

NEW YORK

M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 16th September

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furnprine. King's Building.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

To Marseilles via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
CHENONCEAUX ... 23rd Aug.	ATHOS II ... 28th Aug.
PORFOS ... 11th Sept.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 11th Sept.
ATHOS II ... 25th Sept.	SPHINX ... 25th Sept.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 9th Oct.	G. METZINGER ... 9th Oct.
SPHINX ... 23rd Oct.	PAUL LECAT ... 23rd Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 6th Nov.	ANDRE LEBON ... 7th Nov.
PAUL LECAT ... 20th Nov.	CHENONCEAUX ... 21st Nov.
ANDRE LEBON ... 4th Dec.	FORFOS ... 5th Dec.
CHENONCEAUX ... 15th Dec.	ATHOS II ... 16th Dec.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

COMMERCIAL LINE
For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Olan, Oran, Algiers, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp.
S.S. "LE ST. LOUBERT-BLE" ... 27th August.

For Full Particulars, apply to—
Messageries Maritimes.
Telephone: (1, 651 and 740). 8, Queen's Building.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

August 21st.

Chungyue, Chinese str., 1,231 tons.
Capt. A. Lang, from Hongkong and Swatow, lying at buoy No. B35—Wallem & Co.

Dorry, German str., 878 tons, Capt. J. Jacobsen, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C43—Chau Yue Teng.

Schlesien, German str., 4,378 tons, Capt. C. Grube, from Manila, which port she left on August 18th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Melchers & Co.

Tai Poo-Sek, French str., 1,219 tons, Capt. Maternati Paul, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at China Merchants Wharf—Shun Cheong S.S. Co.

August 22nd.

Denlawer, British str., 3,949 tons, Capt. W. Eytton Jones, from Singapore, which port she left on August 16th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Chung Hing, Chinese str., 340 tons, Capt. Leung Raining, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Saikong Wharf—Hong On Co.

Elpenor, British str., 4,824 tons, Capt. R. L. Gordon, from Manila, which port she left on August 20th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf—B. & S.

Fooling, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. A. Dockwrey, from Tientsin and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hai Ning, British str., 839 tons, Capt. W. G. Erwin, from Swatow, with 488 tons of general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf—Douglas, Lepp & Co.

Hong Sang, British str., 1,038 tons, Capt. R. J. Sneddon, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B32—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hawirat, Norwegian str., 713 tons, Capt. G. E. Henriksen, from Bangkok and Kobaichang, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C16—Karsten, Larssen & Co.

Hozu Maru, Japanese str., 2,350 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Swatow, with 700 tons of coal and 150 tons of merchandise, lying at O.S.K. Wharf—O.S.K.

Hydrangea, British str., 581 tons, Capt. T. H. Ball, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Chin On Wharf—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Linan, British str., 1,386 tons, Capt. T. Beer, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B13—B. & S.

Norviken, Norwegian str., 1,778 tons, Capt. Jensen, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B47—Wah Sang & Co.

Royal Prince, British m.s., 4,934 tons, Capt. W. de H. Hall, from New York and Keelung, with 460 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1—Furness (Far East).

Sristan, British str., 1,571 tons, Capt. Alex. C. Inglis, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A26—Fool.

Soon Ann, Chinese str., 739 tons, Capt. Kwok Fook, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C45—Shun On S.S. Co.

(Continued on next column).

CLEARANCES.

August 22nd.

Denlawer, for Keelung.
Chung Woo, for Haiphong.
Deli Maru, for Swatow.
Dorry, for Hoihow.

Fooling, for Canton.
Izum, for Miki.
Kun Sang, for Amoy.
Kwai Sang, for Swatow.

Linan, for Canton.
Mau Sang, for Sandakan.
Norviken, for Swatow.
Royal Prince, for Manila.

Schlesien, for Takao.
Sristan, for Singapore.
Sui Yang, for Canton.
Tak Hing, for Amoy.

Teucer, for Manila.
Togo Maru No. 1, for Canton.
Van Heutz, for Swatow.
Yunnan, for Swatow.

Sui Yang, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. L. Jenkins, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—B. & S.

Tonger, Norwegian str., 1,949 tons, Capt. H. Rasmussen, from Chinwangtao, which port she left on August 16th, with a cargo, lying at buoy No. B36—Dodwell & Co.

Yunnan, British str., 1,206 tons, Capt. W. Feplow, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B9—B. & S.

PASSENGERS.

Departures.

The following passengers left here on August 22nd by the S.S. *Mitcham* Maru, for Australia:—Mr. W. Buckingham, Mr. E. C. Duncan, Miss M. Chave Callison, Mrs. S. M. Fox, Mr. T. Kawaguchi, Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mulhearn, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Wayer, Mr. and Mrs. Akamatsu, Mrs. G. M. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Hasegawa, Mrs. M. R. Urie, Mr. K. Nagatsuka, Mr. and Mrs. Ohtsuka, Mr. Kono, Mr. N. F. Perrier, Mrs. E. J. Paterson, Mr. H. Prell, Mrs. J. M. Prell, Miss W. D. Prell, Mr. and Mrs. Gono, Mr. Kaku, Mr. R. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Kanemoto, Miss A. Schofield, Miss Cheng Fung.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* (from Manila) is due here at 9 a.m. on Sunday, August 25th, and will berth at pier No. 3, Kowloon Wharf. She will leave for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, at noon on August 29th.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
To-day	6.03 a.m.	6.49 p.m.
To-morrow	6.03 "	6.45 "
Saturday	6.03 "	6.47 "

N.Y.K. Special Summer Excursion Tickets.

Far Eastern residents and those who have come thus far from home should not miss the opportunity of taking a trip to Japan, as the N.Y.K. are offering Special Reduced Round-trip Rates as follows:—

From Hong Kong to SHANGHAI and Return H.K.	\$120.00
" " " NAGASAKI " " "	165.00
" " " KOBE " " "	210.00
" " " YOKOHAMA " " "	235.00

Validity of Tickets—3 Months.

Period of Issue—From 11th JUNE to 31st SEPTEMBER.

For Further Information Please Apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

HONG KONG. No. 8, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL. PHONE C. 292.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "DANMARK"

loading on or about

27th August

For
PORT SAID, ANTWERP, HARVE, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:—	Shanghai, etc.	Continent.
M.S. "Java" ...	—	8th Sept.
M.S. "Chile" ...	—	21st Sept.
M.S. "Asia" ...	8th Sept.	18th Oct.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Telephone C. 4072.

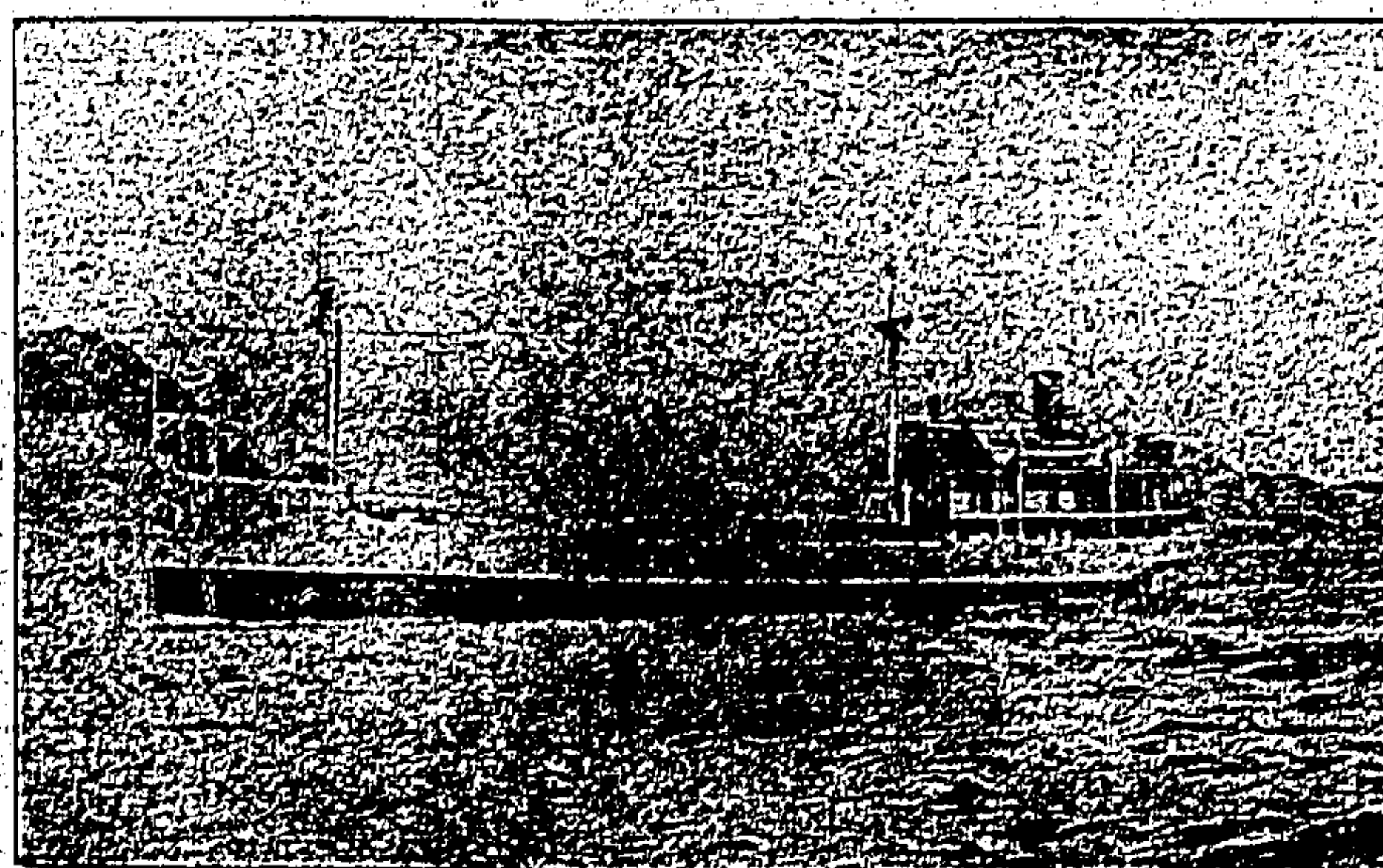
Agents.

THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONG KONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkin's, Benson's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



TWIN SCREW MOTOR VESSEL "PALAWAN."

Built and Motors installed by THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD. to the order of Mr. M. J. Ossorio, Manila, for service in the Philippines.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.L.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

To	STEAMER	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG" "FOOHSANG" "CHAKSANG" "YATSHING"	Sun., 26th Aug., at Noon Wed., 29th Aug., at Noon Sun., 2nd Sept., at Noon Wed., 5th Sept., at Noon
KOBE via AMOY, KEE-LUNG & SHANGHAI	"FOOKSANG"	Fri., 14th Sept., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHAL MOI & KOBE	"HOSANG"	Wed., 19th Sept., at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"CHAKSANG"	Tues., 29th Aug., at 5 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Satur., 25th Aug., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Sun., 2nd Sept., at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wed., 29th Aug., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £22.

To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO

Motor Vessel "GLENAGLE"	via Oran	11th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOE"	via Oran	21st Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	via Oran	31st Oct.
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	via Oran	15th Nov.

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	15th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOE"	21st Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	28th Sept.
Steamship "GLENARVONSHIRE"	14th Oct.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	26th Oct.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE LTD.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:
Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class ... £48.
THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON
Cabin class ... £80.

NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Pass. M.S. "FULDA" ...	departure 24th August
Freight S.S. "MAIN" ...	departure 24th August
Pass. S.S. "TRIER" ...	departure 24th August
Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.	
Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.	
Will Call at Havre after Marseilles.	

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA (Passenger steamers)
JAPAN (Freight steamers)

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI:	
Cabin class ...	\$75.00.
Intermediate class ...	\$45.00.
Pass. S.S. "TRIER" ...	due here 25th August
Freight S.S. "Schwaben" ...	due here 18th Sept.
Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER" ...	due here 2nd Sept.

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS, HONG KONG.

Telephone C. 4557. 3, Chater Road. Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAINING	Thursday, the 23rd Aug., at 4 p.m.
HAICHING	Tuesday, the 28th Aug., at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.,

General Managers

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver.
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver.

SAILINGS 1928.

STATIONS	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 2	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 20
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 24	Oct. 27	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 10
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	Nov. 24
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Nov. 25	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 19	Dec. 21	Dec. 30
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Feb. 6	Feb. 9	Feb. 12	Feb. 14	Feb. 23
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Feb. 27	Mar. 2	Mar. 5	Mar. 7	Mar. 16
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 19	Mar. 21	Mar. 30

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai)
Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HOME FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

"EMPERESS OF CANADA"

VIA SINGAPORE-COLOMBO-BOMBAY.

Leave Hong Kong	November 28	Arrive Singapore	December 2
Leave Singapore	December 2	Arrive Colombo	December 6
Leave Colombo	December 6	Arrive Bombay	December 9
Leave Bombay	December 9	Arrive Plymouth	December 24

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	September 25	Arrive Manila	September 27
Leave Manila	September 27	Arrive Hong Kong	September 30

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department	Tel. C. 752	Cables: "GACANPAC"
Freight and Express	Tel. C. 42	Cables: "NAUTILUS"

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
2190, 2112, 2110, 2102, 2283, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.
6340, 6342 VIA JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

KORRA MARU (Calla Los Angeles) ... Tuesday, 5th Sept.

SEINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 12th Sept.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 25th Aug.

RAKONE MARU (Calla Hall) ... Saturday, 8th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Sept.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Oct.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

CEYLON MARU (omit Penang) ... Monday, 29th Aug.

SADO MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BOKUYO MARU ... Saturday, 29th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KAWACHI MARU ... Thursday, 6th Sept.

NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKEKOTO MARU ... Saturday, 8th Sept.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

LYONS MARU (Calla Glasgow) ... Thursday, 13th Sept.

CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

AKITA MARU ... Thursday, 30th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 21st Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HAOKAZI MARU ... Monday, 3rd Sept.

TOKUSHIMA MARU (Mojit direct) ... Saturday, 1st Sept.

† Cargo only. Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central No 293 (Private exchanges to all Depts.)

A HOLIDAY IN INDO-CHINA

SPECIAL CHEAP TRIPS TO SAIGON

s.s. "LYEEMOON" ... sailing 25th August

This vessel, fitted with all latest modern improvements, are being placed on the HONG KONG-SAIGON run, and will take first-class passengers at specially reduced fares for a holiday in the fascinating territory of Indo-China.

RETURN TRIP - 17 DAYS

9 to 10 Days on Shore.

FARES: A DECK-Return ... \$100.

B DECK-Return ... \$ 90.

Indo-China offers many attractions for a short holiday. The Ruins of Angkor are one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Splendid Big Game Shooting.

Passenger Agents:-THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.

PRINCE STREET.

For further particulars apply to

WO FAT SING.

Telephone: C. 752, 81, WING LOK STREET.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News,
Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS FAIR.

THROUGH CARGOES HEAVY INCREASE.

With nineteen arrivals and twelve departures during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the general cargoes discharged for Hong Kong were slightly lower than the previous day. Through freights showed an heavy increase over the poor figures of the previous day. Seven British arrivals and five departures were shown but the cargoes aboard British ships were not up to the usual standard. Two German arrivals were shown as best through carriers.

Thirteen vessels discharged 9,309 tons of general merchandise for this port and four British ships contributed 1,919 tons. The best returns were shown by the s.s. *Havndot* (Norwegian) with 1,900 tons of rice from Bangkok and the s.s. *Toyo Maru No. 1* with 1,800 tons of coal from Daien.

Eleven vessels carried cargo for through ports of which six British ships carried 5,987 tons. Two German vessels were best carriers. The s.s. *Schlesien* from Bremen and Manila was best carrier with 8,700 tons of general cargo, while the s.s. *Rhineland*, which had 7,800 tons from Hamburg and Singapore came next on the list.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:-

	Arr.	Dep.
British	5	5
Japanese	4	3
Norwegian	1	1
Chinese	4	2
German	3	0
American	0	1
Total	19	19

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Taipei, September 7th.

Changde, October 9th.

Bank Line.

City of Khios, September 1st.

City of Lincoln, September 14th.

City of Wellington, October 5th.

City of Eastbourne, October 10th.

City of Athens, October 30th.

City of Lahore, December 8th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Philodetes, to-day.

Narpon, to-day.

Lycodon, to-morrow.

Tyndarus, September 2nd.

Aeneas, September 4th.

Orestes, September 5th.

Eurylochus, September 8th.

Menclaus, September 7th.

Phenix, September 17th.

Achilles, September 18th.

Telamon, September 19th.

Bellerophon, September 20th.

Patroclus, September 20th.

Protesilaus, September 25th.

Meriones, September 25th.

Mytilos, September 25th.

Atysanas, October 8th.

Oanfa, October 15th.

Adrasius, October 15th.

Calchas, October 18th.

Talithybius, October 18th.

Agapenor, October 17th.

Antenor, October 18th.

Diomed, October 18th.

Pyrrhus, October 24th.

Cyclops, November 8th.

Deucalion, November 8th.

Perseus, November 15th.

Hector, November 15th.

Titan, November 30th.

Dardanus, December 12th.

British-India and Apear Line

Gambada, August 30th.

Takada, September 1th.

Takada, September 15th.

Takada, September 28th.

Takada, October 10th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Asia, September 3rd.

Dodwell & Co.

Toledo, September 24th.

Dollar S.S. Line.

President Monroe, August 25th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Danmark, August 27th.

Asia, September 8th.

Java, September 6th.

Chile, September 21st.

Eastern and Australian Lines

Tanda, August 29th.

St. Albans, September 3rd.

Arafura, October 8th.

Glen Line

Glenapp, September 11th.

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DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

TWO NEW ARRIVALS.

BRITISH AND GERMAN.

[BY LONGHOREMAN.]

Two new arrivals were shown on the Harbour Office returns yesterday morning. They were the s.s. *Royal Prince* (British) and the m.s. *Rhineland* (German).

The former is owned by Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., and is engaged on the "Furness Far East Round the World" service. Originally built as the s.s. *London Commerce* this vessel was renamed to take the place of the ill-fated *Atlantic Prince* recently lost at sea. She has a registered tonnage of 7,888 gross and 4,934 net. She was built in 1923 at Haverton-on-Tees by the Furness S.B. Co. Her dimensions are: Length 450.4 feet, beam 58 feet and depth 33.2 feet. She was engaged by Richardson Westgarth of Mid-derborough with two steam turbines coupled to a single shaft, to 1,010 h.p.

She is under the command of Captain W. de R. Hall and has a crew of 42. She arrived from New York and Keelung with 460 tons of general cargo.

Latest Cargo Vessel.

The m.s. *Rhineland*, built for the Hamburg Amerika Line was renamed on the slips to replace a vessel which was sunk at Hankow last year. She was built in 1927 and has a net tonnage of 3,291. She is commanded by Captain W. Metzner and her crew consists of 48 Europeans. The local agents of the vessel are Messrs. Jebson who tell us that she is the very latest design of cargo vessel having all the latest fittings for expeditious handling of cargo. The vessel arrived from Hamburg and Singapore with 1,400 tons of cargo for this port and 7,500 for ports beyond.

